

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



20,000 bus. Ear Corn on Ground around Elevator on the Union Pacific RR. at Shelton, Buffalo County, Neb. Operator Clarence McKibben shows E. J. Winter of College of Agriculture why he needs Box Cars.

Photo by J. H. Cowan

(For Story, See Page 140)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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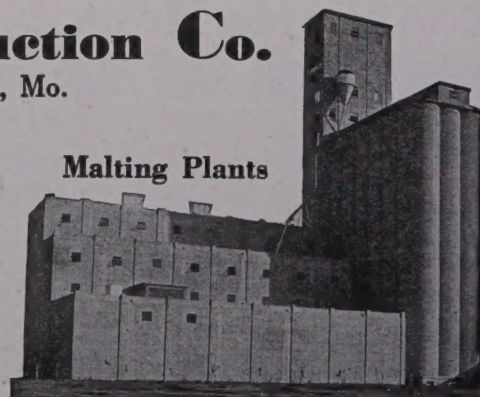
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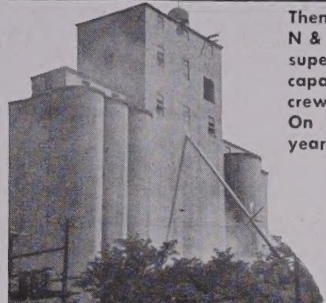
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Wanted—Experienced country elevator manager. Good salary with prospect of advancement. Uhlmann Grain Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

HELP WANTED—Experienced middle aged man to operate small Navy Bean, Grain and Clover Seed Buying Station in central Michigan. No feed grinding. Address 93C1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Position as manager in large well-established grain and feed elevator in Illinois. Age 44, married, 4 dependents. 15 years experience as manager of very successful operations. Familiar with buying and selling grain, selling and manufacturing feeds, handling seeds, coal, flour, hardware, stock and poultry, remedies, supplies and general mdse. Address 93C10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl., Chicago

FOR SALE—I Wenger Series 600 molasses mixer and 15 in. hammermill. Wenger Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kans.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete Barnard-Leas 250 bbl. flour mill; less power; excellent condition. Danen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—One used Tag Meter, both large and small grain rolls, good condition. Seedburo Equipment Co., 223 W. Jackson, Chicago 6, Ill.

FOR SALE—New Standard Sheave, 9-C 8.0 PD 2 1/4" bore—3/8x3/16 KYWY. \$30.00. Box 123, Frankfort, Indiana.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Like new. #23 Western Corn Sheller. W. E. Markword, Ursa, Illinois.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill. 1 60-H.P. slow speed rebuilt International motor. Roskamp Huller Co., 514 Wilson St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—New Steinite moisture tester. Not used. In original carton. Does not meet our requirements. Dewey Beyer, 114 E. 2nd St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 Richardson automatic scale, 1 Hopper scale—400 bu. size, 1 two ton Burton feed mixer, 2 cleaners, 1 molasses mixer. Oberbeck Feed Co., O'Fallon, Ill.

FOR SALE—1—80 ft. center 10x6 all steel grain elevator. 1—No. 2 Western Bear Cat Hammer mill. 1—30 in. Stedman Hammer mill, type A. 1—24 in. Stedman Hammer Mill, type A. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Kentucky.

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FOR SALE—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 3—24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1—100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1—125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Large size Gruendler Hammer Mill, direct connected 75 HP. motor, crusher attachment and magnetic separator, complete with dust collector and pipe. In good condition. Cost \$3,300 when machinery was half price of today. Will take \$1,000. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Ill.

E. G. York, Barneston, Nebraska, writes he would not be without the JOURNALS. I always enjoy every number.

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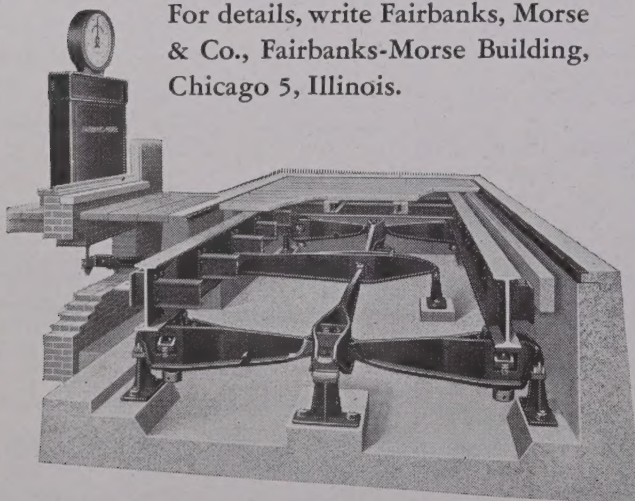
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327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
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PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., FEBRUARY 28, 1945

EXCESSIVE moisture in corn of the 1944 crop continues to make trouble for every dealer without narrow, well ventilated cribs or a modern drier.

LEGISLATURES now in session are considering many bills affecting the grain business, which should either be approved or resisted by grain dealers, as their interest is made plain to them in communications from the state association secretary.

FIRES reported in the news columns of this issue number only seventeen. Five elevators were damaged and four elevators were destroyed. Two warehouses and two mills were destroyed, four mills were damaged. Two fires were caused by defective wiring, one by exposure, one by gasoline engine, one by defective machinery, one by boiling over of oil on office stove, and one by explosion of grain dust. One sad feature disclosed by the record of one dealer's loss of grain valued at \$20,000 was that he carried insurance aggregating only \$2,500.

THE CARTELS of Europe have long been viewed with distrust by the people of America, as a device to boost prices and limit production; yet the American agricultural bureaucracy is fostering the international wheat agreement, which is nothing but a cartel on a larger scale.

SOUTH DAKOTA evidently does not take kindly to closed shops, so the state legislature has enacted a new law which provides for a \$300.00 fine and ninety days in jail for violation of its provisions. This will bring great disappointment to every business agent but it is the natural result of unreasonable demands of the labor union promoters.

LEADERSHIP in the grain futures markets has definitely passed to rye, which this week for the first time in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade has exceeded the 50,000,000-bu. mark in open contracts. Investors and speculators choose to trade in rye since it offers greater possibilities of advance or decline in price than do other grains hampered by ceilings and floors.

IT HAS BEEN some time since we received a report of any firm being victimized by an unprincipled tricky trucker but the St. Cloud Milling Company was caught napping recently when a trucker magnetized a piece of metal in such a way as to increase the scale weight of his load approximately 5,000 pounds. Iowa and Nebraska dealers long since refused to have any dealings with strangers until they had recorded sketches of the prospective customers.

ON AREA of production definition the Wage and Hour Division is fenced in by the law enacted by Congress, and can not adopt some of the suggestions made. They would be equivalent to writing law. Any mention of a population center would not square with the "geography." All grain elevators so located that a preponderating percentage of their service is rendered directly to farmers should be exempt. The number of citizens in the town when the elevator does not do business to serve the citizens has no bearing on the exemption of a concern serving the farmers.

ACCIDENTS to elevator workmen are always most disturbing and especially so when it takes a friend who has served the trade most efficiently by outstanding example of fair dealing as well as by most efficient labor in the interests of community activities for the common welfare. This number registers unfortunate accidents of this character which would have been avoided under normal conditions of manpower. Time and again we have been alarmed by the number of reports of accidents occurring through the indiscreet use of defective ladders. Nobody has any sympathy with the hit and run driver, yet Louisville lost one of its efficient inspectors as a result of the wild driving.

THE ELECTRICAL method of drying hay described by an official of the General Electric Co., would be of surpassing interest could it be adapted to drying high moisture corn.

NO IMMEDIATE remedy for the car shortage is possible so long as nearly all the traffic is directly or indirectly military. The ending of the war in Germany will still leave our freight cars engaged in the long haul from eastern munition factories across the country to Pacific ports, for transshipment to Asia.

ONE WAY to get a generous appropriation from Congress for a government agency to dissipate is to testify that the end of the war will drop upon American farmers the biggest glut of surplus food in history, making it necessary, in the opinion of the bureaucrat, to appropriate billions to support the price of grains.

OVERSHADOWING all factors in our post-war economy will be the principal and interest on our national debt. The interest charges on the federal debt alone may exceed six billion dollars, a greater amount than was collected for all federal taxes in any year before the war. To meet tax payments costs of production and of operation will rise, and affect the grain elevator operator as well, making it necessary for him to have a bigger margin of profit if he is to stay in business.

IN view of the fact there is plenty of rye in the country why should the WFA concern itself with the percentage of rye used by whisky distillers. Chicago elevators alone have nearly 11,000,000 bus of rye. Chairman Thomas of the Senate Committee on Agriculture also is worrying himself sick about there being too much rye in Chicago elevators, forgetting that it is there because the elevator operators want it there, and have the room to store it. The rye may be needed for delivery next May in view of the fact the May future is selling three cents over July, when normally it should be at a discount.

THE BANE of every merchant's business is a varying sales tax which requires careful figuring of every business transaction and many state legislatures now in session are planning on increasing the labor and expense of conducting business, not because the lawmakers have any special grudge against the business men but, they feel that they are sent to the capital to indulge in a lot of regulating, most of which civilized communities could well afford to discard. The trade associations are doing much to improve the conditions under which grain merchants are required to do business, but if they had more active cooperation from the grain merchant, they would accomplish much more and the grain business would be a pleasanter and easier business to conduct safely.

Call Off the Railroad Anti-Trust Suit

The insurance companies doing business in the state of Missouri may have had a fund which they used to buy favorable legislation from a Kansas City political boss, but the railroads of the United States have no fund with which to purchase relief from the anti-trust suit brought against them.

Their proper recourse is to ask Congress to enact a law making decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission final, thus leaving no ground on which to base anti-trust proceedings by a Department of Justice that totally ignores the progress that has been made over the years in regulating the railroads in the public interest.

Regulation started in 1906 with the Hepburn Act for setting maximum rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Transportation Act of 1920. There followed the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 and our present law of 1940 in the Transportation Act. With such complete regulation how could there be any unlawful combination of carriers to fix rates?

Meetings of rate bureaus and railroad committees are held not to cook up unlawful rates; but to inform representatives of the many railroads and shippers of what is contemplated. Their agenda are published in advance so anyone interested may aid in a wise solution of the matter under consideration.

Another Alphabetical Nightmare for the Tax Payers

The latest addition to Washington army of autocratic directors is the OMS, a new department of WFA. This newly created Office of Marketing Service may be essential to expediting the movement of grain on its way from the producer to the consumer, but the men who have spent all their days in the efficient marketing of the farmers crops think they have performed a real service for the producers without a cents expense to the taxpayers.

Failures who have long existed in soft sinecures may be able to convince bureaucrats that they thoroughly understand the efficient marketing of grain, but the enormous annual deficits of the CCC, supports a contrary conclusion. Men of long experience in the grain business, who are willing to back up their knowledge of the business with their own money, do not make such egregious blunders as the records of the CCC disclose. See picture on outside front cover of G. and F. Journal for March 14 of 700,000 bus of Australian wheat piled out in the open during rainy season.

Private enterprise has always rendered a far more satisfactory service

than any attempt at socialistic service and if losses were incurred it was at the expense of the management. The proper province of government is to regulate, to require each citizen or corporate body to recognize and respect the right of others. It was never intended by the drafters of our Constitution that our government should serve in any capacity.

Plan to Modernize Your Plant

Grain elevator operators throughout the grain belt have been called upon to handle and rehandle a much larger volume of grain during the ensuing war and this, too, without being given priority for repairs, improvements or enlargements, all of which now are greatly needed and longed for by every progressive dealer of the land.

Our News Columns in this number report 42 elevators as having been or about to be repaired and enlarged. Some new elevators are also being erected, but as soon as materials and men are available, everybody will want a new elevator and those who have definite plans for improving their facilities in keeping with the needs of handling grain will get the desired changes made.

At present every elevator is greatly handicapped by needed repairs which should have been made long ago but, due to scarcity of manpower and inability to obtain the equipment needed, the improvements have been deferred time and time again against the wishes of the elevator owner. The close of the war will witness the release of so many workers from the so-called war industries, it should be easier for all food handlers to improve and modernize their facilities for handling grain more expeditiously and more efficiently.

However, the fact remains that many elevator owners are using the hammer and the saw themselves rather than try to continue operating their plants with worn-out equipment. Outstanding improvements being made are construction of new facilities for preparing alfalfa meal, dehydrating alfalfa, processing soybeans. So many new, up-to-the-minute soybean plants are being erected, the competition for beans will be greater than ever.

It seems but a few years since many country elevator men were trying to do business with a ten ton wagon scale, but, the improved highways with stronger trucks and larger loads of grain have made it impossible to do business safely with strangers unless you have at least a 25 ton scale. Sad to relate, small weighing units are becoming obsolete because the trucks adopted by the progressive farmer have grown much faster than the elevator man's weighing facilities. So, if you are installing a 50 ton scale with large platform and well-protected from the elements, so that rain snow and ice will not interfere with its

effective operation, be sure water does not drain into scale pit.

Discard Long Corporate Names

It has been estimated that if grain firms having names longer than their longest limb, which in most cases is the leg, that if they would drop out of their name several words, in the course of 1,000 years they would save writing at least 149 miles. When you think of the many other labors the elevator manager is put to, you would think he would buy a new rubber stamp every calendar year or else drop 4 or 5 words from the corporate name of the company.

Speaking of names used by operators of grain elevators, we recall that our News Items in the past year disclosed the adoption of many shorter names than were used formerly. The elevator is the farmers' natural market for anything he desires to sell and it is also his market in which to buy field seeds, feeds and flour, so if the elevator is called The Farmer's Exchange, The Farmer's Market or Miller's Market, it would save a lot of time writing, but not as much labor as if a plain face gothic type rubber stamp were used for all signatures.

Then, too, it is much cheaper to have a short name painted on different sides of the elevator if it is desired to have a clean, clear-cut sign renewed every year or two. Signing long names becomes quite burdensome on a busy day and some managers have been seen fit to profit by the bureaucrats of Washington and use the initial letters instead of writing out the full name. There may be other and better abbreviations or methods of getting away from signing long names every time a truck drives across the scale. One thing certain is that many of the grain corporations now doing business under the name Farmers Elevator Company lose all their individuality by using the same words in their corporate name as a thousand other grain dealers are using.

Some day the autocratic dictators will insist that each state refuse to issue license for more than one corporation to do business within the state boundaries under the same name. It is often quite confusing and might result in expensive litigation that is all uncalled for.

In the current number of the Journals, 41 corporations shipping grain have changed managers, but unless the list makers are cognizant of the many changes now being made in the grain trade, many brokers and buyers will awake some day to find their mailing list contains many errors and duplications. When the names of each company has more outstanding distinction from the others, it will be easy to detect duplication in lists, and to avoid listing new firms, new managers, without taking off the old ones.

O.P.A. Enforcement

WOLCOTT, IND.—Fern English paid \$342, and Daniel Reel \$67.83 in settlement of treble damage claims for selling corn above ceiling prices.

AKRON, IND.—A. A. Gast paid \$78.87, and W. K. Gast \$724.50 in settlement of treble damage claims for selling corn above ceiling prices.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., charged with over-ceiling sales of hominy feed in 1943, in the federal court, declared that the treble damage suit had not been brought with the necessary approval of Chester Bowles, national administrator.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Henderson Elevator Co. has been made defendant in Federal court in a suit by the O.P.A. for \$83,359, in which the government asked for treble damages in a case involving alleged sales of corn at above ceiling prices in the period between Jan. 21 and Nov. 1, 1944.—A. W. W.

Corn Grading Low

Out of a total of 6,999 cars of corn inspected at Chicago during January 2,166, or 31 per cent, graded sample. A year ago during January out of a total of 7,114 cars 893, or 12 per cent, graded sample.

Corn of good quality formed a smaller percentage of the inspections this year. No. 3 or better corn totaled 271 cars in January, against 803 cars in January, 1944.

No. 4 grading accounted for 1,368 cars, against 2,549 cars a year ago. Of the inferior No. 5 there were 3,194 cars in January, against 2,869 a year ago.

Only 2 cars out of the entire 6,999 graded No. 1, while a year ago 5 cars out of the 7,114 graded No. 1.

Altho much of the corn has 2 to 5 per cent damage, and a little is musty and sour, many cars of perfectly sound corn are grading No. 5 solely on excessive moisture.

So far during the month of February the poor grading is continuing. Out of 1,420 cars of corn inspected during the week, Feb. 19 to 24, 604 cars fell into No. 5. 398 into sample, 341 in No. 4, while only 71 graded as high as No. 3, with 5 cars of No. 2. None graded No. 1 last week.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

1944						
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0

1945						
Jan. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
FARM PRICES						
July 15..	126.0	103.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.3	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	106.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	106.0	181.0

1944						
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	186.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	106.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0

1945						
Jan. 15..	146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0

Delay in Reporting Wheat Loans

Further belated reports of wheat going into the 1944 government loan total continue to be made to the C.C.C. Altho the deadline for making of loan applications was Dec. 31 in most areas, there was an increase of about 1 3/4 millions of bushels during the final two weeks of January.

Various county A.A.A. committees are supposed to report the making of loans as soon as practicable, but apparently it frequently occurs that this is not done until some little time after the actual transaction has been completed; as a matter of fact, there have been isolated instances where the loans were paid off before the C.C.C. had been advised that the loans had been made.

Redemptions have been increasing recently; of the total of 182,765,931 bus. which were sealed up at one time or another during the 1944 federal wheat loan program, not far from 10 per cent, or 16,623,308 bus. have been redeemed. The big bulk of this was elevator stored grain, and only about 1 1/2 million bushels had been farm-stored.—F.C. Bisson, director of public relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

Quality of Western Canadian Flax

J. A. Anderson and W. J. Eva, of the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report that analyses of inspection office averages for each grade of Western Canadian flax inspected during the first three months of the 1944-45 crop year show the following mean values: oil content, 42.0%; iodine value, 188.1 units; protein content of oil-free meal, 43.0%; and acid value, .85.

The corresponding data for all flax inspections during the whole of the crop year 1943-44 were: oil content, 42.3%; iodine value, 187.3 units; protein content of oil-free meal, 42.3%; and acid value, .95. There is, therefore, very little difference between the two crops.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Sept. 9.....	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16.....	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	8,346
Sept. 23.....	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30.....	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7.....	47,183	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14.....	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21.....	48,239	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oct. 28.....	48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 10.....	49,435	3,301	24,918	43,967	14,307
Nov. 18.....	48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287
Nov. 25.....	47,718	2,930	24,065	45,261	16,716
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,383	17,903
Dec. 9.....	47,053	2,566	22,958	43,648	21,227
Dec. 16.....	47,213	2,298	22,648	44,926	21,109
Dec. 23.....	46,515	1,442	20,218	43,000	20,764
Dec. 30.....	46,720	1,223	20,578	43,303	22,912
Jan. 6.....	45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,078
Jan. 13.....	44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20.....	45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27.....	43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3.....	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10.....	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17.....	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24.....	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839

Matches + Mouse = Fire

This is the tale of an overcoat, a mouse, matches and a fire. The coat hung on a hall tree in the office of the Lisbon (Ia.) elevator; the matches were in the pocket of the overcoat; the mouse got into the pocket, gnawed the matches—and the fire quickly followed. Persons passing the elevator about 1:30 in the morning of Feb. 11 discovered the blaze and turned in the alarm. Albert Reynolds who arrived before the firemen put out the fire with an extinguisher. Therefore inquisitive mice should always carry a non-freezable extinguisher on Tours of Research.

License Tax on Chicago Elevators Upheld

The Chicago city ordinance imposing a license tax on grain elevators was upheld Feb. 21 by Justice Grover C. Niemeyer of the Appellate Court, reversing a decision by the circuit court.

Judge Dunne of the circuit court had ruled that the 13 companies operating elevators were entitled to a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the ordinance.

Judge Niemeyer held that the license ordinance must be upheld unless the fee could be shown to be excessive. The fee levied annually is \$600 for elevators of more than 1,000,000 bus. capacity and \$300 for those of less capacity.

Suit for Failure to Furnish Cars

Frank Kouri, operating an Elevator at Granite, Okla., has brought suit against the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co. to recover \$5,147 damages for failure to furnish his share of cars to be loaded with grain at that station during the 1944 wheat shipping season.

Charging unlawful discrimination in the railway's failure to furnish him sufficient cars, Kouri stated in his petition that other elevators in the area had either more cars or a higher percentage of cars, based on prior years. He was forced to close the elevator during the wheat season, he charged, and turn customers to other buyers who obtained shipping facilities from the railway.

Failing to obtain other storage facilities in Granite, he purchased wheat at market prices as an accommodation to patrons, piled it on the ground and when it could be shipped, he suffered a loss by dock in price as well as shrinking in handling.

Fined for Not Setting Corn Aside

Tracy North, manager of the Vail Milling & Elevator Co., at Vail, Ia., pleaded guilty in the federal court Feb. 13 to the charge of violating a food distribution order by failing to set aside a certain amount of corn that was hauled to his elevator.

Judge Henry N. Graven in court at Sioux City fined Mr. North \$250 on each of three counts.

Calendars Received

RICE GRAIN CO., Metamora, O., subordinates a small calendar to a larger reproduction of the painting in colors by H. J. Dobson "In the Days of Old Lang Syne."

PRATER PULVERIZER CO., Chicago, Ill., on its wall calendar gives in colors Norman Rockwell's painting of a G.I. Joe feeding a child found in the war zone.

HART-CARTER CO., Minneapolis, Minn., sends its friends a fresh 1945 pad for their bronze desk calendar, and along with it a dated events war map of the world, 17x37 ins.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC calendar satisfies the eye with its large figures legible at a distance, in red and black, the upper half of each sheet having a striking picture of equipment for war in which the G. E. has a part.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Getting Wholesaler's Feed Mark-up?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can the buyer of wheat mill feed take the wholesaler's mark-up if after unloading it in his warehouse he resells it to a person who is not a feeder or other ultimate consumer?—C. M. Archer.

Ans.: The buyer can add the wholesaler's mark-up on such sale, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Demurrage Charge Correct?

Grain & Feed Journals: We had a car of coal spotted about 4 p.m., Feb. 14. We started to unload this car at 7:30 a.m. on the 15th. It started snowing at 11 a.m. on the 16th and we had to quit for the rest of the day. We finished the car shortly afternoon on the 17th.

The agent charged us demurrage for one full day. It seems that we should have been allowed demurrage or free time for one day, as we would have finished the car on the second day if it had not been for the snow.

Is it necessary that the agent notify us by mail? Or can he notify us by phone or come and tell us when a car is spotted. What is your opinion on this?—Medora Elevator Co., M. F. Dodge, Medora, Ill.

Ans.: Snow does not extend the free time. If the coal was frozen, so it took more time to dig it out with a pick the railroad company would allow more time. As it is the demurrage due is \$2.20.

Placing the car on the private side track of the elevator is sufficient notice, without more.

Need Information on Retail Mark-ups

Grain & Feed Journals: Let us have more information on retail markups on grain bought from the producers.

Small elevators would appreciate such information given in a way that the common man can understand.

Government regulations seem to be written so as to be most confusing.—Harry Lehman, East Leroy, Mich.

Ans.: For each grain the O.P.A. gets out what it describes as the "O.P.A. Trade Bulletin," detailing exactly what are the country shipper's pricing provisions, with additional charts giving merchandiser's pricing provisions and limitations on mark-ups.

Copies of these trade bulletins may be obtained from your O.P.A. district office or your War Price and Rationing Board, who will answer any question not made clear by the bulletin.

Late interpretations and regulations are published in the Journal under the caption Washington News.

Formulas for Government Purchased Foods

For the purpose of assisting Government purchasing agents in securing the desired types and quantities of feed for poultry and dairy cattle owned by various government agencies, a number of feed formulas for these kinds of livestock have been added to the federal specifications for concentrated feedstuffs.

These specifications must be used by all departments and agencies of the national government in making feedstuffs purchases and, if used in accordance with approved feed practices, will furnish well-balanced, high-standard feed for poultry and cattle, W.P.B. said.

The feed formulas listed in the new specification give several alternative mixtures for each type of feed. This permits the contractor to select the formula consisting of those ingredi-

ents that are available or most economical for preparing mixed feeds for delivery on Government contracts. The formulas for poultry and dairy feeds just issued are contained in Federal Specification N-F-211B, which supersedes Federal Specification N-F-211A, issued Sept. 14, 1943. Copies of the new concentrated feedstuffs specification may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents each.

From Abroad

SWEDEN produced 920,000 tons of bread grain in 1944, against 924,000 tons in 1943.

RICE acreage and production in Brazil in the 1943-44 crop year exceeded all previous years.

BRAZILIAN flour mills are required by decree to build bins to hold a year's consumption of wheat. The time limit of three years in the first decree has been extended to six years.

ARGENTINA exported in the first 9 months of 1944 1,718,600 tons of wheat, and 392,200 tons of corn, against 1,278,600 tons wheat and 130,300 tons of corn during the like months of 1943.

BESIDES the grain elevators taken over some months ago the National Grain and Elevator Commission recently took possession of the elevators owned by the Graneros Modelo in the port of Buenos Aires.

AUSTRALIAN Government has decided "that because of the prevailing drought, all restrictions on areas to be planted with wheat will be abandoned for the 1945-46 season." The Australian Government "will pay growers four shillings and three pence (approximately 65 cents) a bushel for all bagged wheat at railways sidings."

A SHIPMENT of Uruguayan flaxseed, totaling about 380,000 bus., has arrived in New York and been allocated to the Atlantic seaboard crushers. It is hoped that another shipment of about the same size may be made available to crushers, altho no official advices have been received and no further allocations made. Uruguayan crop reports would indicate further substantial quantities available for export from that country which would be a very welcome addition to our rapidly dwindling seed supplies, but there are no indications that our Government has made any purchases of consequence other than the two lots mentioned.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Death of O. L. Barr

Oscar L. Barr died Feb. 13 in the Good Samaritan hospital at Vincennes, Ind., as the result of injuries suffered by being thrown from a ladder while razing a concrete block building near his grain elevator at Bicknell, Ind.

Always interested in improving trade conditions Mr. Barr became president of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in January, 1931, and a director of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in 1934.

A leader in community welfare movements, he was treasurer and past president of the Indiana Implement Dealers Ass'n, director of the National Farm Equipment Ass'n, president of the Bicknell Fair Board, past president of the Better Bicknell Club, and a member of the gasoline panel of the Knox County war, price and ration boards.

With a clear understanding of the pressing

problems of grain dealers and deep sympathy for all, he had a host of admiring friends in the grain trade, who will mourn his passing.

Distribution of Cars to Elevators

Sec'y C. H. Conaway recently told the members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n the history of car service orders, as follows:

A Car Service Rule No. CCS 10 was recommended to the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board by a special committee appointed by the Board and this rule was adopted by the Ass'n of American Railroads. This action was taken in 1923 and no car shortage developed until 1942. In action this rule proved to be discriminatory and favored low volume elevators in times of car shortage.

The A.A.R. initiated another rule superceding Rule No. 10 and it was known as CSD No. 288. This rule did not remove the objectionable features of the former Rule No. 10 and provided for car and car alike regardless of volume handled by an elevator company.

The Public Service Commission of North Dakota decided to hold a series of hearings at Valley City, Devils Lake, Minot, Williston, Dickinson and Bismarck for the purpose of taking testimony relative to car distribution and a public record of more than eight hundred pages was made as a result of these meetings. This testimony was taken under oath and the preponderance of evidence showed that the public could best be served by a car service rule based upon volume of business done in the past and providing for the unblocking of a blocked elevator. The Public Service Commission used this evidence as a guide in formulating a new car service rule No. 4141 for the distribution of cars in North Dakota. This new rule became effective Oct. 5, 1944. An appeal was taken to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had never taken action before on any rule of car service, and the North Dakota rule was set aside and CSD No. 288 made official by the I.C.C. You can guess who made the complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission and you are liable to be only half right in your guess. This controversy resulted in a withdrawal of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n from the activities of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, and this action was taken in accord with the force of public opinion and testimony.



O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind., Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Labor a Problem

Grain & Feed Journals: In common with everyone else we are having greater difficulty in keeping enough labor to handle our business. That statement isn't quite right, as we have more men on the payroll now, but believe we are conservative in saying they are not doing half the work we did three years ago. Most of them are old and can't do a good day's work; some of them are incompetents that we wouldn't have had around before the war.—C. C. Barnes, exec. v. pres., Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Empty Box Cars Getting Scarcer

Grain & Feed Journals: There is a brisk demand for dry corn, with feed interests urging everyone to get shipments rolling to the area restricted by embargoes. However, while reports are current that a greater number of freight trains are moving out of clogged yards from the east, empty box cars keep getting scarcer and scarcer, in fact so few empties have been made available to country elevators in the past weeks that the movement of corn from the country has been drastically curtailed.

The intense cold and heavy snows over the eastern dairy districts have greatly increased feeding requirements, and urgent demands are coming from this section. If transportation is not made available real soon, the feed situation will become very serious. The box car shortage is one of the most severe ever to hit this area.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Pricing Round Lots of Different Wheats

QUESTION: X is the owner of certain wheat in store in Y elevator. Such wheat consists of three separate lots identified by three warehouse receipts issued by Y elevator and now held by X. In addition to the usual grade notations on the warehouse receipts, supplemental certificates have been issued by Y elevator setting forth certain additional information regarding test weight and protein as established by the inbound inspection. The lots represented by the three warehouse receipts differ as to grade, test weight and protein content. If grading factors are averaged on a weighted basis, the total quantity theoretically will grade 15 per cent protein, No. 2 northern spring wheat. May X sell such total quantity of wheat to Y elevator at the maximum price for 15 per cent protein, No. 2 northern spring wheat, tendering the three warehouse receipts in satisfaction of the sale, if the amount received exceeds the sum of the maximum prices applicable to the separate sale of the three lots of wheat represented by the warehouse receipts?

ANSWER, by chief counsel of grain and fertilizer section, O.P.A., under R.M.P.R. 487: No. Each warehouse receipt represents a lot of wheat of a specified class, grade and quality and wheat sold and delivered by the transfer of each such receipt must be at a price not in excess of the maximum price applicable to the particular lot of wheat according to the official grade and quality certified as to such lot.

STOCKS of wheat held by mills Dec. 31 were reported Feb. 16 by the Bureau of the Census to have been 164,782,235 bus., against 173,787,598 bus. a year earlier. Wheat owned by Kansas mills decreased from 23,985,379 to 14,989,449 bus. during the year.

Revised Corn Ceiling

A revised corn ceiling price regulation has been issued by the Office of Price Administration, with no major changes being made in the former method of pricing the grain.

The base price for No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 mixed corn remains the same—\$1.16 per bushel, Chicago basis. All white corn continues to carry a 15 cents per bushel premium over yellow corn.

The new regulation, which was effective Feb. 26, 1945, is issued as Supplement No. 4 to Food Products Regulation No. 2, and supersedes the former corn regulation, Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 346.

Some of the changes incorporated in the new regulation:

1. An allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel premium for all No. 1 corn.

2. Area A boundaries are adjusted to cover more equitably the surplus corn growing counties, and county prices are set up for corn in Ohio and eastern and southern Indiana and southern Illinois. This will result in price increases in those counties of from two to nine cents per bushel. However, since these counties are deficit areas this year local corn prices will be more in line with the prices on shipped-in corn.

3. Previous terminal base prices for Cairo, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn., have been deleted. Buffalo is also deleted as a basing point because under the "origin" pattern of pricing Buffalo base prices were deemed no longer necessary. ("Origin" pricing begins with an f.o.b. country shipping point price.)

4. Discounts for lower grades of corn are provided as follows:

a. A new scale of moisture discounts. This scale will more nearly take into consideration trade practices in discounts for extremely wet corn. These discounts start at 1 cent per bushel for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of moisture over 18 per cent and up to 20 per cent. Corn having a moisture content in excess of 20 per cent takes a discount of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 20 per cent.

b. Corn with an excess amount of damaged kernels, or corn which is hot or heating, musty or sour, carries a scale of discounts in addition to the regular grade and moisture discounts. These range from 1 to 5 cents per bushel.

5. To permit wet corn to be properly dried and thus brought into merchantable condition, specific methods for drying, which are in accord with industry practices, are spelled out in the regulation.

6. The addition of an extra merchandising mark-up of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel for corn shipped by barge south or east of Cairo, Ill., has been provided. This is done to give shippers compensation for the added risks involved in accumulating large quantities of corn for vessel shipment. It will also give added protection to shippers who face the extra hazard of long distance river transportation, where delays in movement frequently occur and where shippers must guarantee the quality and condition at the destination point.

This extra merchandising mark-up also makes the delivered price more in line with the historical industry differentials in the price for water-born corn.

7. The retail store provision is changed to apply to any retail business where sacked or packaged corn is received in a store and sold at retail in sacks or packages. Corn for human consumption, when sold at retail in five pound

packages or less, is exempt from the provisions of this regulation. Wholesale and retail mark-ups are provided in the new regulation for establishments that do not qualify under the retail store regulation.

8. The record keeping provisions have been changed so as to eliminate the separate statement of mark-ups and additions to the maximum price, except where the selling price at any stage of marketing equals or exceeds the base price adjusted for grade and quality plus freight.

THERE IS NOT much danger of a food surplus in 1945 because the labor, farm machinery, and fertilizer situations are likely to be tighter than ever, and the demand for food for the armed forces is not likely to decrease.—L. E. Hoffman, associate director of extension, Purdue University.

New Secretary of Kansas Association

Orris E. Case, new Secretary of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Association has long been identified with the grain trade; first, as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Murdock, Kans., and then at Cleveland, Kans. Following this he was manager for the Viola Grain Co., Viola, Kans., next he worked for three years with the Kansas Flour Mills Co., being located at Anthony and Kingman, Kans. Next he worked with the Rea Patterson Milling Co. of Coffeyville, Kans. From 1925 to 1942 he was Secretary-Treasurer of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kans.

During all these years he has come in close contact with the trials and tribulations of the country operator and doubtless is familiar with the best remedies for discord and how to develop harmony. His office is now located at 822 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kans. We feel that the entire trade will welcome Mr. Case to his new field of labor and do their utmost to help him promote common trade interests.



Orris E. Case, New Sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seeds.

Washington News

THE SUPPORT PRICE of wheat is subject to change up or down, by the C.C.C.

EXTENSION of O.P.A. to the end of 1946 is provided for in a bill drafted by Senator Wagner.

THE O.P.A. has mailed forms to 37,000 corporations in 48 states on which to report annual profit and an analysis of sales.

E. C. AUCHTER has resigned as administrator of Agricultural Research, to direct the pineapple research institute of Hawaii. His successor is P. V. Cardon.

BOTH Houses have passed the bill to continue acreage allotment payments to operators of farms that did not produce sufficient wheat, cotton or peanuts to meet the regulations.

OFFICE of Marketing Services is a new creation by the W.F.A., with C. W. Kitchen as director, to perform part of the work done by the Office of Distribution. E. J. Murphy will head the grain production branch.

EMPLOYERS of all types thruout the country are being checked to determine to what extent they are employing with priority referrals, employment ceilings, manpower utilization techniques and other regulations of the War Manpower Commission.

S. 507, by Elmer Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, would change the base for parity calculations to the 10 years, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929, and make cost of farm labor a part. If passed wheat parity would be raised to \$1.83 per bushel, from the present \$1.52.

C.C.C. borrowing power was increased to \$4,500,000,000 by Senate action Feb. 5, also authorizing continuation of food subsidy and support of farm prices. The bill goes to the House, which already had raised C.C.C. borrowing power to \$5,000,000,000. The life of the corporation is extended to June 30, 1947.

THE WAR FOOD Administration has amended WFO 10 to increase the set-aside of 25 per cent of certain classes and varieties of milled rice in southern states and 35 per cent of all milled rice in California to 60 per cent of all milled rice of acceptable grades in both areas. The effective date is Feb. 13.

LINSEED OIL inventories of individual users have been limited to one-third the quantity used in the previous calendar quarter, by the W.F.A. Order 124. It requires flaxseed crushers to obtain from users, with each delivery of oil, a certificate stating that the quantity being accepted is within the terms of the order.

DELIVERIES of food and other agricultural products for shipment to the allies under lend-lease during 1944 totaled 7 billion 272 million pounds compared with 1943 deliveries of 11 billion 488 million pounds, the War Food Administration reported. January deliveries of grain amounted to 157,600,000 lbs., against 68,200,000 lbs. in December.

THE F. C. I. C. has issued two forms of contract to be used in insuring the 1945 spring wheat crop, for a period of three years. In order for crop insurance to be available in a county, applications must be made covering 50 farms in the county or one-third of the farmers producing insurable crops in the county, whichever is less.

THE FUNCTIONS of the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the direction of Mr. Farrington, include price support, purchases, storage and sales programs for corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, feed grains, wool, hemp, gum, naval stores, soybeans, flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar cane, sugar beets, and raw sugar, including domestic and offshore sugar. Loans are made on corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, feed grains, soybeans, and flaxseed.

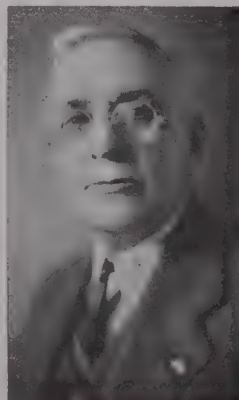
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A. has delegated to regional offices authority to establish maximum charges for processing, packing and loading of agricultural commodities. Agricultural commodities include cereals, seed, grain, feed and their by-products. Processing is defined as cleaning, drying, hulling, shelling, dehydrating, weighing, milling and other services involved in preparing products for market.

SOYBEANS have had a 'ceiling set for processors for oil at \$2.10 per bushel for No. 2, 14 per cent moisture, of the 1944 crop. For No. 3, brown, black or mixed the ceiling is \$1.90. In addition, this action allows country elevators a mark-up of 5 cents a bushel for handling, and merchandisers are permitted a mark-up of 2½ cents a bushel if they unload at terminal storage facilities, and one cent in all other cases.

THE O.P.A., effective Jan. 22, in amendment No. 2 to F.P.R. 2, canceled Sec 24, covering the payment of patronage dividends by co-operative ass'n's, which provided that no person could include in his maximum price a merchandising mark-up on the sale of any grain purchased from a supplier with whom he had an agreement to pay or actually paid any rebate, dividend or share of his profit, except in cases when to the extent that such arrangement had been in effect continuously since Jan 1, 1943.

THE AMENDMENT to the War Production Board Shipping Sack Order L-279 issued Jan. 6 prohibits the use of more paper shipping sacks for packaging fish meal, fish scrap, tankage and meat scrap, than were used for that purpose in 1944, officials of the WPB Paper Division, explained Feb. 21. The second paragraph of the press release of Jan. 6, WPB-LD-1150, has been construed as indicating that packers of other products were also prohibited from using paper shipping sacks in excess of their use in 1944, WPB said. This is not true. Only packers of the four products listed above are so limited, it was pointed out.

WAR FOOD Administrator Marvin Jones announced the resignation of Lee Marshall, who left WFA Jan. 31 to return to private business. Since the previously announced reorganization of Jan. 1, Mr. Marshall has been director of the Office of Marketing Services and vice pres. and director of supply of the Commodity Credit Corporation. C. W. Kitchen has been named to succeed Mr. Marshall as director of the Office of Marketing Services, and Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead has been appointed to succeed Mr. Marshall as vice pres. and director of supply of the C.C.C. Carl C. Farrington, as provided in the reorganization, is vice pres. and director of basic commodities of the C.C.C. The C.C.C. is headed by Frank Hancock.



H. S. Cox, Chicago, Ill., Deceased
For Obituary see page 142, column 2.

THE WAR FOOD Administration has revised the price support purchase and loan programs for the 1944 crop of dry edible beans to permit the support price plus dealer mark-up in sales of beans that have been specifically ordered by the government, even though such sales may be in excess of the dealer's set-aside requirements.

Definition of Retailer

W. M. Plymat, district price attorney for OPA, Des Moines, gives the following definition for a retailer:

"Retailer is defined to be a person who receives sacked or packaged grain into his store and sells it and delivers it as such. In other words, a person who received bulk grain into his store packages it and sells and delivers it to a feeder, is not a retailer within the meaning of the regulation."

According to this definition the retailer is practically eliminated as defined under supplement 1 of FPR No. 2. We are protesting Amendment 1 to Supplement 1, FPR No. 2. From inquiries we are receiving, it appears that the trade is more confused than ever in regard to the mark-ups for retail.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Ass'n.

Co-operative Expansion

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co. bought its third office building in Columbus, O. . . . Midland Co-operative Wholesale purchased \$200,000 Minneapolis Terminal Warehouse. . . . Consumers Co-operative Ass'n bought Des Moines office building and another in Kansas City in which it will house its headquarters. . . . National Co-operative, Inc., moves to larger Chicago quarters. . . . National Co-operatives added two regionals to its membership, the Utah Co-operative Ass'n and the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale; bringing total to eighteen. . . . British co-ops plan postwar establishment of a variety chain store to compete with British Woolworth and others, entry into mail-order field and acquisition of established department stores and other retail outlets, including existing chains.—N. T. E. A.

Retail Grain Sales Defined

The O.P.A. has amended F.P.R. 2, effective Jan. 23, as follows:

2. Section 5 (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) "Store" means a building, or a separate unit in a building, where the business of buying, selling and delivering sacked or packaged grain at retail is carried on, or where a general business, of which such retail grain business is a part, is conducted. In order to maintain its status as a "store," such business shall carry a stock of sacked or packaged grain which it received in that form, for sale at retail, and, in addition, it may carry other stocks of merchandise.

The types of sales described in (i) and (ii) below are not "sales at retail" even though they are made out of a store. The maximum prices on such sales shall be determined pursuant to the applicable supplement to Food Products Regulation No. 2, or to the applicable maximum price regulation covering sales of the grain in question, and not pursuant to this supplement.

(i) Sales of sacked or packaged grain to persons other than feeders, or sales of bulk grain.

(ii) Sales of grain which was received in bulk and which was sacked or packaged before resale.

3. Section 5 (a) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) "Retailer" means, with respect to any lot of grain, a person who receives sacked or packaged grain into his store and sells and delivers it in that form to a feeder.

Demands of the armed services for peanuts caused the War Food Administration to order a set-aside which it is anticipated will produce a total of approximately 120,000,000 pounds of peanuts.

New Elevator for Hiram Walker at Walkerville, Ont.

The new grain elevator being constructed for Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corporation at Walkerville, Ont., will have a total capacity of 1,325,000 bus. including the tile storage annex of the present elevator having a capacity of 150,000 bus. The new plant is constructed on the bank of the Detroit River adjacent to the Hiram Walker Distillery on property formerly used by the Walkerville Ferry Terminal.

The new elevator consists of 33 cylindrical storage tanks three wide and eleven long with interspaces and a workhouse section at one end. The buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete throughout with exception of the marine tower which is built of structural steel. The new dock has a length of approximately 550 ft., 300 ft. of this dock opposite the elevator is of steel sheet piling with concrete top and the balance of the dock is of timber construction. Foundations of the elevator are of timber piling cut off at water level supporting the reinforced concrete mattresses and footings. The workhouse section of the plant at the one end is adjacent to the tile storage annex of the old elevator.

The Canadian National Railways trackage serves both sides of the new plant, one track being connected on a trestle to the dock and connecting right through the plant on this dock. On the shore side two tracks are located through to the workhouse and all trackage is connected directly to C.N.R. yards.

The new plant consists of the following buildings: Grain elevator storage and workhouse, marine tower and dock trackshed, shore trackshed with bagging room and offices overhead, electrical substation, truck receiving shed and a drier.

The grain elevator is equipped with two shipping and receiving elevator legs of 20,000 bu. per hour capacity each connected with two

36-inch basement shipping belts and two 42-inch cupola distributing belts. Each leg is connected to a 2,000 bu. capacity hopper scale in the cupola. These scales distribute directly or over conveyors to all bins in the elevator and in the tile storage annex.

The marine tower contains a 25,000 bu. per hour marine leg of the crosshead and pusher type and is equipped with power shovels. This tower is fixed and located alongside the workhouse section of the plant. Grain received from boats is weighed in the tower on a 800 bu. bulk scale and then elevated in the workhouse section of the plant on a marine tower receiving leg with capacity of 27,000 bu. per hour. This leg distributes in the cupola over the two 42-inch cupola conveyor belts to all bins in the elevator.

Two tracksheds are provided for receiving and shipping grain by rail, one on the dockside and one on the shore side connected to the two receiving and shipping elevator legs in the elevator. In each shed is one grain receiving pit, one car spout and a 2-drum car haul for spotting cars on track.

Grain cleaning facilities are provided in the workhouse section half way up the bins to provide bins above and below the cleaners. On the shore side sacking facilities are provided for shipment by sacks to both cars and trucks. In one of the bins adjacent to the workhouse a Randolph direct-heat drier of 1,000 bu. per hour capacity will be reinstalled when taken from the present elevator plant.

In the truck receiving house facilities are provided for unloading bulk grains on a 30-ton truck-dump scale and this grain can be cleaned in the truckhouse before being conveyed into the elevator. Provision was also made for receiving corn on the cob which will be shelled and cleaned in the truckhouse, the refuse being incinerated alongside the building.

A complete substation is provided and indi-

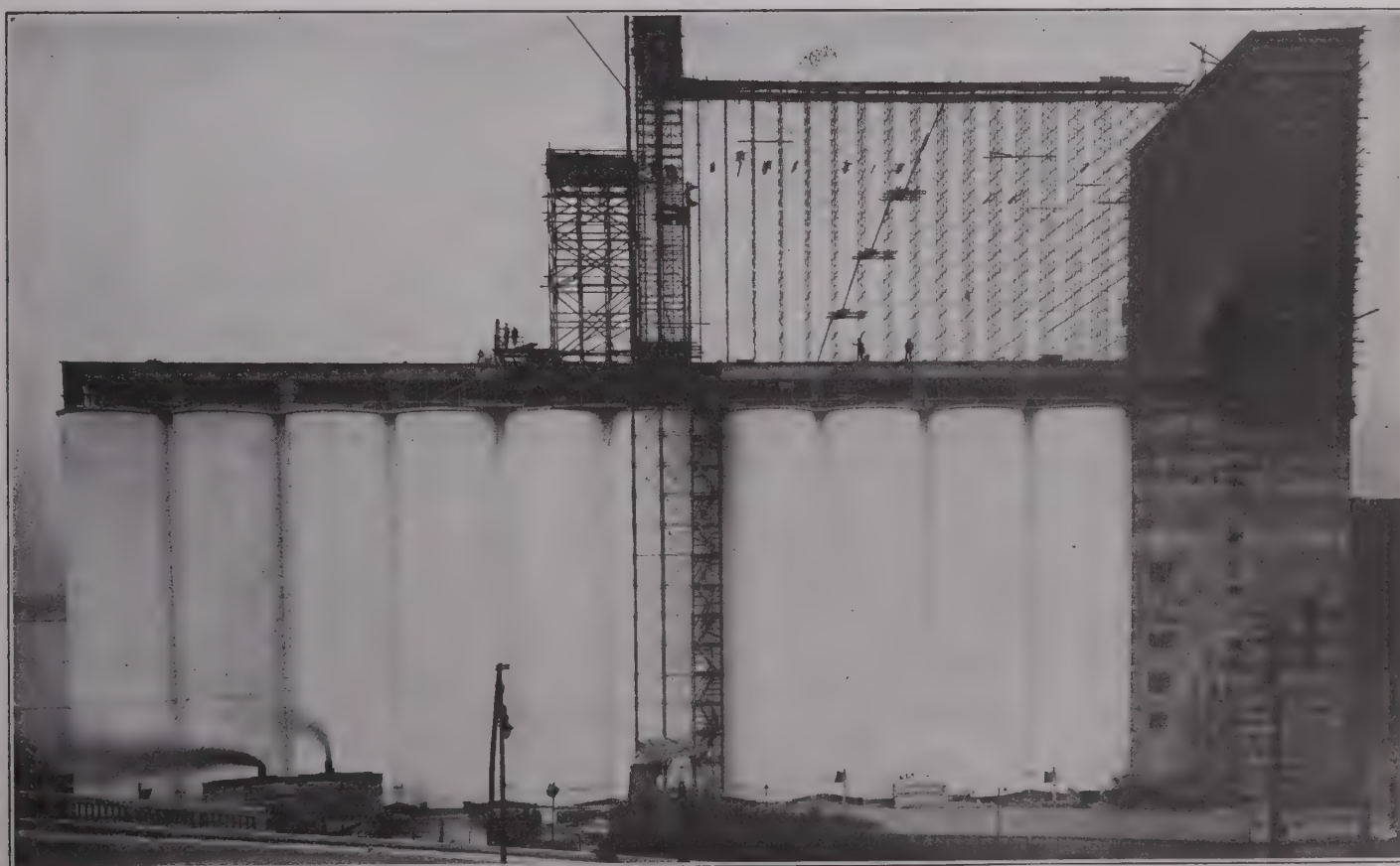
vidual electric drives will be installed throughout the plant. A Zeleny Thermometer recording system is provided in all bins and a Day Company Dust-Control system will be installed for complete control of all dust. All of the latest devices for control and the operation are provided to make this plant fully modern in every respect.

The general contract for the construction is being handled by the Pigott Construction Co. The design of the plant and supervision of the construction is by C. D. Howe Co., Ltd. Although great difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient labor and some delays also have occurred in obtaining materials and equipment it is expected this plant will be in full operation by the first of April.

Hearing March 21 on Area of Production

A hearing on the definition of "area of production" under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage Hour Law) with respect to miscellaneous agricultural products not considered at previous hearings on fresh fruits and vegetables, cotton, tobacco, etc., was announced by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator, for 10 a.m. March 21, at the National Office of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

The commodities to be considered for the purpose of this definition under Section 13(a)(10) include alfalfa, flax, flaxseed, forage crops, fur, hay, honey, hemp, hops, livestock, mint, mohair, nuts, nursery stock, peanuts, turpentine, wool and all other products not considered at previous hearings. This definition will also be considered for certain activities exempt under Section 7(c) of the Act relating to grain, seed, dry edible beans and peas.



New Concrete Annex and Old Tile Storage of 1,325,000-bu. Elevator of Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corporation on Detroit River at Walkerville, Ont.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 16.—Wheat looks very good. Farmers are showing more than the usual interest in improved types of seed oats.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. Pres.

Petersburg, Ind. — Growing wheat in Pike county is looking very promising for this time of the year and farmers and grain dealers are of the opinion that the yield next summer will be up to normal.—W. B. C.

Kennett, Mo.—Farmers in Dunklin County are planning to seed the largest acreage of soybeans ever grown in this section of Missouri, it has been revealed thru a survey just completed by County Agent B. W. Harrison.— P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Airplane reseeding of burned-over eastern Oregon range lands has been given a large-scale test this year in several counties. Morrow and Gilliam County farmers have seeded crested wheat grass, common rye grass, and bulbous bluegrass on various areas, including some blow land. In some sections the seed was spread from an elevation of approximately 600 ft. Depending on the rate of seeding and the distance from the airport, the cost varied from 2 to 25c per acre.—F. K. H.

Enid, Okla., Feb. 23.—Weather and crop conditions continue about perfect in Oklahoma, although we have had some comments to the effect that the mild weather together with plentiful moisture has caused the wheat to spread over the ground without the deep root structure which most people think is preferable. If we should have a dry late spring with heavy winds, according to some, the result might be a shorter crop by reason of the fact that the roots would not be able to reach the subsoil moisture.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers' Assn.

Seattle, Wash.—Wheat still is queen of Washington's field crops—last year's 2,403,000 acres of this cereal having run 25.6 bus. to the acre for a yield of 64,030,000 bus., but the runner up showed some figures that may make the crowned head a bit uneasy. While the value of the big wheat crop averaged \$35 an acre, the value of the 16,975,000 lbs. of hops harvested from the state's 9,700 acres ran to \$1,172 an acre. The hay crop, wild and tame, aggregated 1,966,000 tons from 1,046,000 acres. The crop was valued at \$40,178,000, or \$38 an acre. The state's dry pea crop of 4,699,000 bags from 343,000 acres was valued at \$61 an acre.—F. K. H.

C. C. C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 17, 1945, had completed 8,789 loans on 9,026,496 bus. of 1944 corn in the amount of \$8,081,626.76. The average amount advanced was 89.5 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 4,863 loans had been completed on 5,484,986 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	274	333,336	\$ 315,390.52
Indiana	33	43,987	43,044.12
Iowa	2,787	3,144,443	2,817,667.06
Kansas	140	144,985	131,357.49
Kentucky	10	46,549	48,410.96
Minnesota	501	381,107	342,958.30
Missouri	187	182,518	168,550.35
Nebraska	3,634	3,654,920	3,248,106.70
North Dakota	80	79,383	72,282.25
Ohio	6	4,082	4,152.37
South Dakota	1,136	1,010,756	889,311.04
Wisconsin	1	430	395.60

Total 8,789 9,026,496 \$8,081,626.76

Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1944 loan programs:

	Loans	Bushels	Amount
Barley	1,850	2,417,296	\$2,035,320.87
Flaxseed	190	58,968	161,201.60
Grain Sorghums	3,873	5,825,533	5,582,762.90
Rye	79	47,068	35,307.46
Soybeans	119	69,568	144,889.29
Hay and Pasture Seed	1,724	19,813,839*	1,360,037.39

*Pounds.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is reported that many farmers in eastern Kansas are planning to include flax in their planting program. The goal in Kansas this year in 213,000 acres. Last year's harvested acreage in that state was 113,000.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—Winter wheat is reported to be greening as far north as the Ohio Valley, Nebraska, Montana and Washington, and some damage can be expected to result from the recent cold wave. The extent of possible damage will not be known for some time, perhaps, in most cases, not until vigorous spring growth has set in, but it is about that time of year when talk of a winter wheat "crop scare" in the southwest can be expected. With the information at hand at the present time, we would be inclined to discount reports of serious crop damage. Moisture conditions generally are good to excellent, and the winter wheat plant is noted for its hardiness.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Winnipeg, Man.—At a meeting of the National Barley & Linseed Flax Com'te held here Feb. 22, the Canadian flaxseed situation was discussed at length by various Canadian dominion and provincial officials, university representatives and others interested in Canadian flax production. The need for increased flaxseed production was unanimously recognized and the meeting adopted a resolution, to be forwarded to Dominion agricultural authorities, recommending that the price paid to producers of Canadian flaxseed, now \$2.75 per bu f. o. b. Ft. William, be increased to at least \$3.25, or alternatively, that an incentive plan be set up providing for the payment of \$5 per acre for all land seeded to flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

"UNLESS there is a resolute will to hold down the federal expenditures, the taxes required must rise to limits at which will be produced the repressive effects that everyone wants to avoid. The arch-villain in the postwar fiscal drama will be another 'social-purpose' of an earlier era, namely, the purpose of having the federal government underwrite the good life for all."—Harvey L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 17, 1945, had completed 136,034 loans on 183,130,034 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$251,848,759.60. The wheat loans made include 48,227,148 bus. stored on farms and 134,902,886 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.375 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date total 20,933,516 bus. of which 2,076,057 bus. were farm-stored and 18,857,459 bus. were warehouse-stored. On the same date last year 121,155 loans had been completed on 129,633,526 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	Loans Number	Completed Bushels	Liquidations (bushels)
Calif.	190	853,084	258,866
Colo.	1,121	1,999,292	182,910
Del.	613	329,682	2,133
Idaho	4,083	8,162,596	894,957
Ill.	178	107,444	52,115
Ind.	222	78,671	30,867
Iowa	112	148,741	15,772
Kan.	22,792	28,511,916	3,489,549
Ky.	454	360,059	87,253
Md.	2,896	1,536,750	133,293
Mich.	1,355	530,655	241,646
Minn.	5,601	3,063,645	248,794
Mo.	817	461,128	106,908
Mont.	7,864	14,302,238	2,294,494
Nebr.	3,097	3,146,048	570,351
New Jersey	149	45,418	.....
New Mex.	377	656,753	27,869
N. Y.	538	234,111	21,163
No. C.	9	3,905	288
No. Dak.	33,317	32,163,875	3,809,642
Ohio	1,409	719,640	369,704
Okla.	15,231	17,270,000	1,985,724
Ore.	3,228	11,205,210	579,246
Penn.	1,436	480,641	52,680
So. D.	7,924	5,842,341	326,459
Tenn.	373	179,704	14,301
Texas	13,103	26,561,559	974,328
Utah	411	1,132,880	550,128
Va.	402	156,231	1,768
Wash.	6,409	22,510,183	3,597,113
W. Va.	8	5,125	.....
Wyo.	315	370,509	13,195
Total	136,034	183,130,034	20,933,516

Pacific Northwest Movement Reduced

Spokane, Wash.—There were 1888 carloads of wheat federally inspected at the Spokane terminal in January, bringing the total for the season to date to 9488. This compares with 10,561 a year ago.

Pasco was second, with 1250 carloads for the month and 4331 for the season. Seattle was third with 965 cars for January and 5426 for the season. Portland was 716 in January and 5245 for the longer period. All points are behind their totals for the season, compared with a year ago.—F. K. H.

Twenty-eight Rows of Kernels

Thomas H. Swain has aroused much interest in the twenty-eight row ears of corn by offering a cent a kernel for one hundred kernels from an ear of corn containing more than twenty-six rows.

Howard Lemburg, manager of Farmers Elevator Ass'n at Dannebrog has an ear of white corn containing twenty-eight rows of kernels. Dealers having any ears with more than twenty-six rows should apply to Mr. Swain for the reward for ears containing more than twenty-six rows.

The Glidden Co., one of whose many activities is the manufacture of soybean oil and meal, had net earnings of \$2,117,289 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, compared with \$1,998,199 for the year preceding.

Death of Frank Fowler

Frank O. Fowler, manager of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Clearing Ass'n, died Feb. 17, following a heart attack at the Manitoba Club. He had been in excellent health, but was 83 years of age.

He was born at Wingham, Ont., and went to Manitoba at the age of 20, to operate a farm at Nesbitt.

His first connection with the grain trade was in 1892 when he removed to Wawanesa and became a buyer. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1897 and served until 1903. In 1922 he was elected mayor of Winnipeg, on his excellent record as an alderman and chairman of the finance committee.

He was secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n some 45 years ago. When the Winnipeg Grain Exchange formed the Clearing House Ass'n Mr. Fowler was made manager, a position he had held for the past 35 years.



Frank O. Fowler, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Helena, Mont.—An estimated total of 52,562,000 bus. of wheat was stored on Montana farms and in interior elevators and mills on Jan. 1 which is 15,748,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Bigelow, Kan., Feb. 20.—Due to excessive moisture farm work has been delayed. Some corn spilled on the ground. Box car shortage is severe.—L. Kohn, Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during January compared with January, 1944, shown in parentheses, in bushels were: Wheat, 878,746 (667,563); corn, 84,238 (200,659); oats, 136,396 (130,136); rye, 1,422 (4,611); barley, 313,113 (126,102); milo, 16,688 (2,139); flaxseed, 29,213 (65,218); hay, tons, 1,379 (1,139).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector, Oregon Dept. of Agr.

Guide Rock, Neb.—The Lon Ely elevator is not only full of corn but it has 6,000 bus. of ear corn on the ground outside, according to Ellis Clyde, manager. He says that he has stopped booking purchases because he already has booked more than 100,000 bus. Carl Fausch, another elevator manager at Guide Rock, said, "We need a car a day at this elevator for three months."—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 24.—A survey in 18 southwestern Kansas counties indicates more than 2.5 million bus. of grain sorghums were piled on the ground and deteriorating in quality because of exposure. An acute shortage of grain cars was blamed for the presence in elevators and on farms of an additional 6,980,000 bus of grain sorghums and 16,780,000 bus wheat awaiting shipment to other localities.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 24.—The freight car problem is far from being solved. Movements of all grains from farms is limited by cars made available for loading. Scarcity of cars continues to hamper all branches of the grain and milling trade. To date there has been little to no movement in the amount of empties furnished by the railroads in Illinois. The empty cars supposedly to be made available by eastern roads simply don't show up. With considerable high-moisture corn that should have moved months ago, the situation is serious. Since more cars have been promised for the past six weeks, and the situation is getting increasingly tighter, everyone now prefers to see the cars before commenting that more cars will be available. Severe winter weather and heavy snows in the large feed consuming areas of the East have forced this region to seek supplies wherever cars for loading grain or feed can be found.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Stocks of Soybeans

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Soybeans stored in all positions, both on and off farms, Jan. 1, amounted to about 161 million bushels, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This total includes farm stocks of 42,593,000 bus., and 42,948,000 bus. stored in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board; 47,429,000 bus. held in processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census; 24,446,000 bus. at the 46 terminal markets, reported by War Food Administration; and 3,523,000 bus. reported by Commodity Credit Corporation in its own steel and wooden bins. Stocks in these positions a year earlier totaled about 168 million bushels.

From a supply of about 207 million bushels (stocks of 14 million plus production of 193 million bushels) of soybeans as of Oct. 1, 1944, disappearance to January 1, 1945, is indicated at about 46 million bushels. Of this 31,853,000 bushels were crushed for oil in the final quarter of 1944, according to reports of the Bureau of the Census. In the same period a year earlier, disappearance was about 38 million bushels, of which crushings accounted for 30,354,000 bushels. Making allowance for seed requirements, for usual amounts fed on farms and soybeans used for human consumption, but for no increase in exports, it would appear that the increased rate of processing for oil could be maintained throughout the remainder of the 1944-45 season, but that carry-over stocks on Oct. 1 would thereby be reduced below the relatively high level of the past two seasons.

Red Cloud, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has 200,000 bus. of corn booked, according to George Kaley, manager. "We are going to lose some corn in this area but we will not lose very much. I think our farmers will have most of their corn cribbed within a month."—G. M. H.

Vancouver, B. C.—Arrangements are being made to ship 25 full cargoes of wheat from here to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The 25 shiploads of Canadian grain will aggregate 15,000,000 bus. In addition shipments of wheat in Russian ships from Vancouver and possible from Prince Rupert, B. C., are expected. All of the grain will be sacked.

Helena, Mont.—Grain shipments led an upsurge in Montana railroad carloadings which resulted in an increase of 4.65 per cent in volume during 1944 over '43. Carloadings totaled 418,052 during 1944 or 18,521 more than the 399,531 loadings in '43, the Montana railroad and public service commission reported. October was high month with 45,625 carloadings. Wheat shipments increased 2,033 cars to 47,939. All other grains showed general increases.—F. K. H.

Hawarden, Ia., Feb. 20.—Corn is still high in moisture, running from 20 per cent to 24 per cent; cars are few and far between. Don't know what's to become of all the high moisture corn, unless farmers will get it into narrow, well-ventilated cribs, a foot or more above the ground. Help is short, but we manage to get along; demand for feeds is holding up better than we had expected it would. Linseed meal hard to get, soybean meal more plentiful.—G. Keizer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts and shipments of grain, flaxseed, soybeans and screenings during January as compared with January, 1944, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 3,825,600 (14,583,000); corn, 4,408,000 (2,409,000); oats, 3,499,200 (2,918,250); barley, 2,502,000 (4,613,800); rye, 140,800 (571,500); flaxseed, 136,500 (837,000); soybeans, 45,000 (16,500); screenings (tons), 4,200 (3,090).—The Chamber of Commerce, E. C. Hillweg, sec'y.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Feb. 15, in bushels: Wheat, 2,939,810; oats, 3,343,972; barley, 584,282; rye, 83,069; flaxseed, 12,593; since Aug. 1, 1944 as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 253,422,729 (161,784,234); oats, 69,631,046 (73,938,292); barley, 64,473,052 (57,504,715); rye, 2,953,155 (3,411,011); flaxseed, 6,637,541 (13,777,129).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

GOLD LOSSES of the United States in 1944 were \$1,350,000,000, the largest on record.

Soybean Inspections Decrease

Inspected receipts of soybeans showed further seasonal decrease in January to a total of 2,613 cars compared with 3,898 cars for the previous month, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. January inspections brought the total for the first four months of the season to 55,785 cars compared with 61,555 cars for the same months of 1943-44.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in January was slightly higher than for the preceding month, with 87 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 84 per cent in December. Inspections of soybeans in January included the equivalent of about 24 cars of 1,650 bus. each inspected as truck lot receipts. Inspected receipts, January, 1945:

Class	No. 1	No. 2	Grade	No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Total
Yellow	1,269	994	222	77	25	31	1945
Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,303
Brown	1	4	...	...	...	...	32
Black	1	2	3	1	2	...	54
Mixed	1	6	3	1	1	...	364
Total	1,272	1,006	228	79	28	...	...
Percent-	49	38	9	3	1	...	...
ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jan.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cars	33,042	19,999	7,153	940	421	...	61,555
Percent-	54	32	12	1	1	...	100
ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Grain Futures Ceiling on Authoritative Basis

The maximum prices for sales of grain on futures markets have been definitely placed on the customary in-store basis, and not on the f.o.b. basis, by the following amendment to F.P.R. 2, effective Feb. 26:

Sec. 5.1. Maximum prices for sales of grain on futures markets. The maximum price per bu. bulk, for the sale of any grain on any futures market designated as a contract market under the authority of the Commodity Exchange Act whose rules provide for the delivery of such grain in store and for the subsequent resale and redelivery in store of the grain delivered on such futures contracts, shall be the base price determined under the applicable supplement for the applicable terminal base point for the grade and quality stipulated in such futures contract, plus the amount provided in the applicable supplement for one merchandising mark-up and one commission merchant's service charge.

In connection with any limitation in the applicable supplement on the total number or amount of mark-ups or the total amount of service charges that may be included in a maximum price, the above maximum price shall be deemed to include one merchandising mark-up and one commission merchant's service charge.

For the purposes of accomplishing delivery of the actual grain on a futures market at such maximum price, the provisions of this section shall function as an exception to the rules provided in the applicable supplement with respect to sales in store and no deduction need be made for the loading out charge, but when any grain delivered against a futures contract is loaded out, the person taking such delivery shall for the resale of such grain determine his maximum price under the provisions of the applicable supplement, regardless of the exception herein provided.

MAKE USE of signs, to inform, direct and sell. They save talk. If patrons keep asking the same question, put up a sign. To push a certain item put up a sign. If hours of business are to be changed put up a sign.

Stocks of Grain Jan. 1

The U.S.D.A. reports the stocks of grain Jan. 1 as follows:

Position	Jan. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945
Thousand bushels			
Wheat			
On farms	382,726	532,270	392,423
Commodity Credit Corporation ¹	41,400	22,365	16,847
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses.	145,454	199,441	159,867
Terminals ²	136,264	199,475	152,043
Merchant Mills ³	112,130	137,818	113,560
Total	817,974	1,091,369	834,740
Corn			
On farms	1,968,522	206,621	2,145,520
Commodity Credit Corporation ¹	899	534	323
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ⁴	40,703	20,633	44,999
Terminals ²	11,321	7,478	11,698
Total	2,021,445	235,266	2,202,540
Oats			
On farms	704,811	950,861	750,454
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ⁴	31,928	44,419	35,481
Terminals ²	15,893	17,328	14,982
Total	752,632	1,012,608	800,917
Barley			
On farms	152,800	183,353	135,200
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ⁴	44,969	56,150	46,989
Terminals ²	19,763	26,032	30,886
Total	217,532	265,535	213,075
Rye			
On farms	14,100	16,314	10,700
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ⁴	7,557	4,884	4,118
Terminals ²	21,051	14,728	12,207
Total	42,708	35,926	27,025

¹Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

²Commercial grain stocks in 46 markets reported by War Food Administration.

³Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report; preliminary for January 1, 1945.

⁴Includes also stocks in Merchant Mills.

⁵Interpolated from December 1 estimate.

Save the Corn Now

The heavy fall of snow and low temperatures in the New England states and New York which blockaded all lines of railroad since the great storm of Dec. 10 is slowly being overcome by deficient man power and warmer sunshine, so the congested railroads will soon be able to make good on their promises and send more empty box cars to the surplus grain states of the west and the southwest. The record crops of wheat, corn, grain sorghums and oats has set a new task for the rail carriers at a time when their deficient transportation facilities were overloaded with military needs. The railroads of Class I have long pestered the car builders to fill old orders for box cars, but all in vain. Feb. 1 these roads had 36,734 cars on order of which 18,997 were plain box cars suitable for transporting bulk grain, but the car builders were not able to get labor or materials to fill their orders for new cars.

The Germans and the Japanese are so busy making white flags the drafting of more men from the box car factories to fill our many overcrowded training camps seems inexcusable. What is urgently needed more is transportation facilities to get guns, ammunition and food to the soldiers in the front line of battle.

In the meantime the enormous corn crop of the leading states refuses to dry out so producers and handlers are greatly worried lest it start to heat with the approach of the germinating season. The farmers and grain buyers of some states are well equipped with facilities for caring for an average crop but, when they harvest an unusually large corn crop as did Kansas with an increased crop of 30,000,000 bus over 1943 and Nebraska with 113,000,000 bus over 1943 they are completely stalled, so that many country elevators are not only filled with corn but are also surrounded with large piles of ear corn out in the open exposed to rain and snow and testing high in moisture content. All shippers are calling, persistently calling for box cars but getting nothing but promises. In the meantime the railroads are out of luck they have orders for thousands of cars but no empties. Everyone wants to save the corn and each is anxious to help. What are you doing?

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

THE NATIONAL Ass'n of Co-operatives at Chicago has employed Davis Douthitt as director of information. R. Wayne Newton is manager of the organization.

"THE EVER-NORMAL granary should be expanded as a means both of storing surpluses in years of plenty and of stabilizing farm income," Sec. of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard says in his annual report to the President.

Canada's Agricultural Program for 1945

Representatives of the provincial departments of agriculture and of farmers' organizations met in Ottawa with the Agricultural Supplies Board to map out a program for Canadian agriculture in 1945. Their recommendations did not include any substantial change in land use for the coming year. The consensus of opinion was that a full acreage should be seeded to grains, but that the acreage in summerfallow and in forage crops should not be reduced. A gradual increase in total cultivated acreage has been evident since the outbreak of war, and it is assumed that this expansion will continue into 1945.

It was suggested that if Canadian farmers seeded 21.5 million acres of land to wheat in the coming year Canada would be in a position to meet any demands which may be made upon her for bread grain and still have an adequate carry-over at July 31, 1946. This recommendation was based first upon the assumption of the long-time average yield of 16 bushels per acre

being realized, and secondly that exports both in the current crop year and in 1945-46 would be about 350 million bushels, while domestic disappearance would total somewhere in the neighborhood of 160 million bushels.

Why Farmers Oppose Subsidies

The administration has just one food policy—price repression. Farmers resent being forced to bear, practically alone, the burden of saving the nation from inflation. An administration without the courage to meet the labor issue, that permits huge profits in war industries, that is unable to curb skyrocketing prices of goods and services, feels perfectly free to grind down the producers of food, and proposes to mollify them through cash handouts that would make them no longer free men, but would visit upon them the shame of being kept men. And there are people who fail to understand why the American farmer is opposed to subsidies!—Corn Belt Farm Dailies.



10,000 Bus. Corn in Wire Fence Cribs Surrounded by Water in Thurston County, Neb., on the C. B. & Q. R. R.

Photo by J. H. Cowan

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

St. Joe, Ark.—Jewell Watts, who sold his feed business here a few weeks ago to Frank Watts and Dave Stills of Marshall, has just bought it back again. A general merchandise store and filling station is conducted in conjunction.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Los Altos, Cal.—The feed and fuel business formerly operated here by the late Thos. J. Woodworth has been taken over by Alton and Leonard Burkhart and Carl A. Fortiede, and will operate as the Los Altos Feed & Fuel Co.

Reseda, Cal.—A grain elevator has been added in connection with Cy's Feed Store on Reseda Blvd., the 35 ft. structure adjoining the S. P. branch lines tracks from which grain is unloaded from the cars by a power shovel. Grain may be elevated into bins at the rate of 60 tons hourly. The elevator has storage capacity for nine car loads of grain.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n Legislative Committee recommended full compliance with the purity and germination tests for grain sold as "seed." It suggests further study be made whereby, if possible, the physical labeling of every bag of grain, might be simplified with a statement on the "invoice" for each such lot, showing purity and germination test.—I. J. Strommes, Secy.

Sacramento, Cal.—Among bills before the California Legislature is: A. B. 531—Clarke—Com. Agr. (A. C.): Prohibits moving any seed screenings or cleanings from crop seed (as public nuisance) unless Agri. Commissioner first inspects and finds same free of pest seeds, or allows transit to destroy or processing. If infested lot owner or possessor must process or destroy it within 30 days after inspection. Authorizes county action to abate if necessary.

CANADA

Valleyfield, Que.—Merck & Co., Ltd., of Montreal, plans expansion of its facilities and has purchased a tract of 310 acres here. Construction will start as soon as conditions permit.

Toronto, Ont.—Robert R. Jones has been taken into partnership with E. D. Sullivan and H. S. Kennedy of Sullivan & Kennedy, flour, feed and grain exporters. The business will be carried on under the name of Sullivan & Kennedy, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian wheat board announces that, effective immediately and until the end of the cereal year July 31, farmers may deliver all their grain at any elevators in any delivery point where space is available regardless of point specified in delivery permit book.

Port McNicoll, Ont.—G. J. Shaw, superintendent of the C. P. R. elevator, died recently, on the day following his 77th birthday anniversary. He was a highly esteemed member of the Society of Grain Elevator Supts., taking an active interest in all affairs of the society. J. Bruce Winfield has succeeded him at the elevator.

Halifax, N. S.—Grain elevator workers at the port of Halifax participated in a strike vote and a goodly plurality favored going on strike unless demands for increases in wages and cost-of-living bonuses were granted by the National Harbors Board of Canada. A strike would stop all grain movements into and out of Halifax elevators.—Wm. McN.

Toronto, Can.—The Canadian feeds administrator has prohibited the special binning at the lake head of feed grades of barley, if of malting varieties, in spite of the low official grade assigned. It prevents farmers who market barley of that kind from getting the malting premium of 5c bu. which, under price ceiling regulations, is allowed to be paid for barley selected by malting companies.

Halifax, N. S.—Plans for establishment and operation of a local feed and flour mill have been completed except for the site, according to the Nova Scotia government which is sponsoring the project, but not its operation. Negotiations have been under way with the National Harbors Board of Canada, for Pier 23, of the ocean terminals, and which is close to a large grain elevator owned and operated by the board, a subsidiary of the dominion government. Pier 23 is the logical spot for the feed and flour plant because of the proximity to the grain elevator, facilitating shipments of the products of the mill by water. The board has been hesitant about turning over the requested site for the proposed mill, and this has been causing the delay with the actual plans for the construction of the building. The provincial government hopes to have everything fully ironed out for starting work on the building in April or May. All financing and managing details for the project have been settled but the government of Nova Scotia insists on the location being at Pier 23.—Wm. Mn.

COLORADO

Deer Trail, Colo.—Ady & Milburn have purchased the Mosher Elevator and Mr. Vetter will manage both elevators.

Loveland, Colo.—The Thompson Milling & Elevtr. Co., a farmer co-operative, soon will begin construction of a large elevator here.

Peetz, Colo.—The Peetz Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the Harris Grain elevator, giving the co-op. the exclusive elevator business here. The company recently completed installation of a new 25-ton scale. Roy Bigley is manager.

ILLINOIS

Isabel, Ill.—Albert Rodgers of Brocton has sold the cob crushing industry here to Ed Fidler of Paris.—P. J. P.

Ripley, Ill.—Nick Vann and Bobbie L. Fagan, two discharged veterans of World War II, have started a feed business here.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—Donald Roe, of Paxton, has succeeded O. J. Hatteberg as manager of the Elliott Grain Co. Mr. Hatteberg resigned recently after 45 years as manager of the elevator.

Carlock, Ill.—The Carlock Farmers Elevator board adopted amendment to the by-laws to permit payments of dividends on patronage, and plans to pay such dividends in the future.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—Elmer Messman, until recently associated with the Decatur Milling Co., has become associated with the Bloomington office of Herbert J. Moore & Co. grain brokers.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—In compliance with the request of Stabilization Director Byrnes that all conventions and meetings of more than 50 persons be canceled, the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n to have been held here May 15-16, has been called off, W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Ass'n, has announced.

Fairbury, Ill.—T. D. Karnes, manager for Fairbury Farmers Grain Co. for 33 years, died Jan. 21. He has been succeeded as manager here by Willard Barklay, formerly manager of the Valley Grain Co. at Wing, Ill.—S. C. Van Horne.

Sheffield, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently purchased the grain and coal business of B. S. Williams and Lars W. Jensen, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., will continue in that capacity. Mr. Williams has been in poor health for some time.

Elkhart, Ill.—The J. A. Havey elevator was sold recently to Allison & Co. The modern elevator is equipped with a drier, and has an additional storage elevator equipped with feed grinder and mixer. It can handle from 320,000 to 450,000 bus. of grain annually.

Armington, Ill.—Fred E. Verry, treasurer of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n for the past 13 years, died of a heart attack at his home Feb. 21. In his passing the grain trade has lost one of its finest characters and his association one of its most loyal members.

Rushville, Ill.—Bradley & Asher recently erected a feed building, stock yards, with scale and dock, along the C. B. & Q. railroad tracks. Members of the firm are Wm. Bradley and his son, Leo, who have been in the trucking business here for some time, and Wm. Asher, who has been associated with the elevator in Littleton.

Chenao, Ill.—The Weston Grain Co. Co-operative held its 42nd annual meeting at Community High School gymnasium on Feb. 1. A patronage dividend of 2c per bushel on grain, 10 per cent on merchandise and a stock dividend of 6 per cent was paid. The board of directors elected L. J. Heim, pres., Virgil Stewart, sec'y-treas. The manager, W. W. Luring, was retained.—V. S.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The board of directors of the Cissna Park Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. has reluctantly accepted the resignation of A. D. Goers as manager. During his management of two and one-half years the company had a net profit of more than \$40,000. Mr. Goers resigned to devote his time to other business interests. Wilbur Kogler, the asst. manager, has been appointed manager.—Cissna Park Co-op. Grain & Coal Co.

Sheldon, Ill.—The Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. recently purchased from Frank Bishopp the Bishopp Elevator located on the T. P. & W. Railroad trackage. The elevator will be renovated from top to bottom and put in good running condition as soon as possible. It will be used as an auxiliary to the Farmers main plant on the Big Four Railroad. Sale of the Bishopp Elevator closes a long career of activity in the grain trade here. Barton Bishopp and Frank Bishopp, his son, have been lessees on the T. P. & W. right-of-way since 1868, about the time the railroad was built.

Springfield, Ill.—The Taxpayers Federation of Illinois opening a campaign to cut the state sales tax from 2c to 1c contended the best way to build up public pressure for federal economy is to achieve economy at local and state levels. In a lengthy report the nonpartisan federation of which Thos. E. Fiske is sec'y, proposed a method of making the tax cut which it is contended would leave a \$110,726,000 general fund surplus at the end of the next biennium June 30, 1947. The Retailers' Occupational Tax originally levied 3c on \$1 purchases, and was passed for state's contribution to P.W.A.

Thomasboro, Ill.—The Farmers Grain has declared a 10 per cent annual dividend. The elevator added a bin for soybean storage in 1944 at a cost of \$8,000. Shortage of cars proved its greatest operating difficulty.—P. J. P.

Burt Siding (Armington p.o.), Ill.—Mayor Joe Sowa of Delavan has purchased the Burt Co-op Grain Co. elevators, one located here and the other at Richmond's Siding (Armington p.o.), the plants two miles apart on the traction line. Possession will be given July 1. The properties have been operating under the management of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. for some years. Mr. Sowa stated he will retain that company as manager of the properties.

Hennepin, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. of Chicago will build a \$75,000 grain elevator here, D. O. McClintock, vice-pres. of the company, recently announced. Plans for the elevator have been under way for some time, identity of the company interested being disclosed for the first time, however, with recent sale of lots here. The elevator will be of concrete construction. As soon as materials can be obtained construction will start. Site of the new structure will be on the banks of the Illinois River.

Graymont, Ill.—Three quarters of a million bushels of grain were marketed throughout the Graymont Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n. during 1944. Sales included \$641,175 for corn, \$68,639 for oats, \$184,263 for soybeans, and only \$253 for wheat. Feed sales totaled \$156,838; seed sales, \$61,051; lumber sales, \$46,247. The feed mill department, operated by Clinton L. Reedy, reported a 75 per cent increase in tonnage over 1940, a total of 4,107 tons of grain milled. Also there were 40,000 bus. of seed oats cleaned and treated, over 15,000 bus. of seed beans cleaned, about 200 tons of country run clover seed cleaned. The present feed mill, established in 1936, is no longer adequate, said Mr. Reedy. Plans are being made for better equipment.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

Frank Cheate, long traveling solicitor with I. N. Ash & Co., Bogart, Maltby & Co., and Hulburd, Warren & Co., died recently. He was born in Ashby, England.

Albert H. Stumpf, 75, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years, died Feb. 16 in Columbus Hospital. Mr. Stumpf was a lifelong resident of Chicago. He joined the Board of Trade in 1918.

Owing to an advance of one-fourth cent in the commission charge on corn, as provided for by Supplement No. 4 to Food Products Regulation No. 2, effective Feb. 26, the ceiling price for all corn futures at Chicago will be raised from \$1.1825 to \$1.185 per bushel.

One hundred members and guests of the Chicago Feed Club heard Elmer F. Layden, commissioner of National Football League, recite a number of football highlights at the Feb. 16 dinner meeting of the club at the Morrison Hotel. Walter Jones, pres., presided. Date of the next meeting is March 16.

Lt. Harry Hunter, Jr., son of the sec'y of the American Corn Millers Federation, was married to Mary Bartran of Green Bay, Wis., on Feb. 17. Lt. Hunter took part in 28 missions over Germany, and received the Distinguished Flying Cross and other medals. He was returned to this country last October.

Due to certain revisions made by the Office of Price Administration, in Section 5.1 of Food Products Regulation No. 2, the directors of the Board of Trade have found it necessary to make some revisions in the ceilings on some of the Chicago grain futures. In the cases of oats and barley futures, effective Monday, Feb. 26, 1945, at the opening, there are reductions of 1c per bushel in the ceilings, which will make them 81c and \$1.225 respectively. The reason for this lowering is found in the revision of the O.P.A. order by which all deliveries on futures contracts in oats and barley are to be made on an "in store" basis, with buyers paying the elevation and loading out charges.

Edmund P. Pillsbury, Chicago, recently was elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Lyman C. West, statistician for the Chicago Board of Trade, Feb. 15 completed his fifty-sixth year of service with the Exchange. In point of years of service, Mr. West is the second oldest employee.

Henry Cox, 79, president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents from 1936-37, and a charter member of the Society (No. 93), died Dec. 18 following an illness of several months' duration. Following his retirement from business in 1938 he and Mrs. Cox returned to their childhood home at St. Charles, Minn., to live, where Mr. Cox devoted his time to farming. He was a former weigher in the Minneapolis terminal elevators when appointed to the state grain commission. From here he went to Duluth, Superior, Washburn, Wis., in the latter place associated with the old Nye & Jenks Grain Co. in its million bushel lake house; then to Chicago as foreman of the firm's house, the old Rialto Elevator, where he stayed on thru successive ownerships until his retirement, at which time the local elevator had grown to a 2,500,000-bu. capacity plant.

INDIANA

Fulton, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. has installed a new hammer mill and 60 h.p. motor, replacing smaller equipment.—A. E. L.

South Whitley, Ind.—William Welsheimer, millright for Mayer Grain Co. for many years, passed away recently.—A. E. L.

LaFontaine, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative recently installed a new 75 h.p. hammer mill and motor in its elevator.—A. E. L.

Montpelier, Ind.—Glen White recently succeeded his brother, Joe White, as manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co.—A. E. L.

Hamilton, Ind.—Leo L. Radcliff and Edward Niccum, operating as Hamilton Feed Mill, have their new feed mill in full operation.—A. E. L.

Westville, Ind.—The new grain drier is now installed in the E. G. Gust elevator although it is not yet ready for operation. This will be an oil burner system.—A. E. L.

Keystone, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. will install some new equipment including a corn reel, grain cleaner and two gear-motor head drives in its local elevator.—A. E. L.

Lynn, Ind.—The Linn Elvtr. & Supply Co., sponsored a poultry meeting in the basement of the Lynn library recently where subjects of vital interest to poultry raisers were discussed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Milburn Willis has purchased the Vitality Feed Store on West Washington St. In addition to the line of Vitality Foods he will sell all kinds of grain, feeds, hay and seeds.

Brook, Ind.—A. B. Ford is new manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co. elevator having succeeded James Grant who resigned when he and associates formed the United Grain Co. (Winchester, Ind.) of which he is president and manager.

Fort Branch, Ind.—The Fort Branch Mill & Elevator recently opened for business under the new co-ownership of Lawrence McCloskey and Albertus Meyer. Custom grinding and mixing is a specialty. The elevator buys and sells grains, feeds and seeds.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its next regular dinner meeting Monday evening, Mar. 12. The leading speaker is Ferd Christen, educational service director of Allied Mills, Inc., on "Adjusting Your Business to a Changing Agriculture."

Winchester, Ind.—Here in Indiana our legislature has been flooded with an unheard of number of bills and it is really sickening to know how many of them are introduced solely for the benefit of some group without any regard to the soundness of government or taxation.—C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. P. Goodrich Bros.

Rushville, Ind.—Lawrence Clark is operating the remaining holdings of the Rush County Mills, under the name of Rush County Mills, the Falmouth Elevator and the Imperial Mills of Cambridge City. He is carrying on the purchasing of grain and hay and mixing a complete line of feeds. His office is in the Farmers Insurance Co. Bldg. on North Main St.

Poseyville, Ind.—Pvt. Thelman Reising, son of Nicholas Reising, manager of the Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., has been missing in action since Jan. 19. Before entering the Army last July Thelman was partner with his father in the business.—H. H. H.—Mr. Reising's many friends are hoping sincerely that more definite and encouraging news will be received soon.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following bills, pending before the State Legislature, are of interest to the grain trade: House Bill No. 460. Gross Income Tax—Grain Dealers. Changes gross income tax on dealers on whole grains or soybeans to 1% gross receipts from such sales.—House Bill No. 459. Gross Income Tax—Grain Elevators. Modifies gross income tax on terminal grain elevators to 1% of earnings instead of .25 per cent on gross income.

Frankfort, Ind.—Construction of Swift & Co.'s soybean oil mill here will start soon. Construction contracts for reinforced concrete storage bins and an attached work house for cleaning and drying beans has been let to the John S. Metcalf Co. Present plans call for completion of the entire plant in time to process the 1945 soybean crop. Six other buildings in addition to the storage elevator will be included in the completed plant layout on the western outskirts of town. The building contract for these will be let soon. Two main processing buildings will include a five-story steel and concrete building housing solvent extraction equipment and a three-story brick and concrete structure for bean preparation and meal conditioning. The modernly equipped plant will employ about 40 persons. The plant site is a 24-acre tract of ground just northwest of the Nickel Plate railroad yards.

IOWA

Osage, Ia.—John Orth has purchased the Vincent Marr building and opened a feed business.

Welton, Ia.—The Welton Elevator is open for business under the management of C. E. Martensen.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is considering the building of an additional elevator to increase storage capacity.

Marion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported gross sales for 1944 of \$272,286.00 at its recent annual meeting.—A. G. T.

Wesley, Ia.—Ed Hildman was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting and Frank Bleich, second man. Alfred Erdman is manager of the lumber department.

Dysart, Ia.—Flying embers from the burning Farmers Lumber Co. yard ignited the W. G. Whitney Elevator back of the yard several times during the fire that destroyed the yard recently.—A. G. T.

Dougherty, Ia.—W. C. Pratt has been named national representative in merchandising all products manufactured under the Tyco label, George Cook, manager of the Tyden Feed & Livestock Co., has announced.

Northwood, Ia.—H. H. Douglass was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. as well as the Northwood Livestock Shippers Ass'n, operated in conjunction with the elevator, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the company.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Fire believed to have been caused by a short circuit in electric wiring caused an estimated loss of \$10,000 at the government owned hemp mill here Feb. 12 when a building used for storing bales of processed hemp fiber was destroyed.

Bode, Ia.—The Farmers Elev. Co. recently held its annual meeting and Mgr. Art Gray reported a net profit of about \$21,000 for the year.—A. G. T.

Prairie City, Ia.—B. E. (Roy) Moore, 82, retired grain dealer and banker, died at his home here Jan. 27 of complications that followed a hip fracture suffered in a fall on Jan. 8.

Cherokee, Ia.—The office quarters of the Parmade Products Co., formerly the Allison Feed Milling Co., have undergone extensive repairs and improvements, Bob Suche, local manager, announced.

Dow City, Ia.—The Taylor Grain Co. of Omaha has purchased the old Dwine elevator on the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad and has taken possession of the property. The structure will be rebuilt and be ready for operation in the near future.

Manchester, Ia.—F. B. Johnson, for 36 years in the feed and coal business here, has sold his plant, including the office, coal sheds and four warehouses, to Ed Gustafson, and will retire from business March 1. Mr. Gustafson has leased the property to Clyde Bigham.

Wesley, Ia.—Julius Kunz, 70, owner of the Kunz Grain Co., a resident here for 67 years, died in Mercy Hospital at Mason City Feb. 12 following a stroke. He was well known among grain men of the state and was also a retired banker and real estate dealer.—A. G. T.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Work of building the Farmers Co-op. elevator to replace the one that burned Oct. 29 is making good headway and it is hoped to have it completed within a few weeks. At the recent annual meeting of the company Mgr. Glenn M. Edwards reported the elevator did a gross business of \$335,155.84 during the past year, with a net profit of \$3,200.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator recently received orders to start moving about 70,000 bus. of soybeans that have been stored in the government bins along the railroad right of way. The North Iowa Co-op. processing plant at Manly purchased 25,000 bus., and the remainder will be shipped to the order of the C.C.C. While the bulk of the beans are of the 1944 crop, some have been in storage here for two years.

Des Moines, Ia.—Our tax fees bills are still on the calendar in both the House and Senate of the state legislature. I hoped that at least one House would pass the bill before adjourning for the March recess; however, they should be up soon after the legislators return on March 5. While they are home contact both your senators and representatives and urge them to pass these bills. To your representatives refer to House File 209 and to your senators, Senate File 197.—Mark T. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Hawarden, Ia.—Gerben Keizer, operator of the elevator bearing his name, on Jan. 21 received the sad news from the government war department, of the death of his son, 2nd Lt. Leroy W. Keizer, killed in action Dec. 6 on Leyte in the Philippines. Mr. Keizer writes: "This is a hard blow to take, to have a loved one reported killed and all the plans of the future destroyed. It brings the awful cost of the war home. Let's all do everything we can to bring the war to an end as soon as possible; we MUST help our soldiers." Mr. Keizer has the deepest sympathy of all in his bereavement.

Des Moines, Ia.—Grainmen will be interested in the following bills before the state legislature: House File No. 209. Commercial Feeds. Provides that inspection fees be used for purposes for which fees are paid, by earmarking such fees for benefit of enforcement of commercial feed laws.—House File N. 238—Com'ite on Dairy and Food. Amends Sections 3114-3115-3117-3119-3120 code, 1939, relating to labeling registration, etc. Provides amount of limestone and other fillers in feeds and stock tonics be shown on labels; repeals exemption of tonnage tax and provides means of control of false advertising.

KANSAS

Cortland, Kan.—Waldo A. Nuestiel of Lasita, Kan., is the new manager of the E. & B. Elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—A typewriter and suede jacket were stolen from the Yancy Grain & Elev. Co. office recently.

Oketo, Kan.—R. Morley, late of San Diego, Cal., is the new elevator assistant at the Oketo Elev. Co. elevator.

Overbrook, Kan.—Frank Dilworth was appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding Lloyd Myers, resigned.

Independence, Kan.—R. C. Garrett, for the past 16 years manager of the Bowen Flour Mills Co., died of a heart attack at his home Feb. 4.

Wamego, Kan.—John O. Ross, manager of the Seed & Elev. Co., has been appointed chairman for Pottawatomie County for the Kansas Society for Crippled Children.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n has moved its headquarters here and its office is now located at 822 Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Salina, Kan.—James L. Brown of Kansas City has been appointed superintendent of the terminal elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elev. Co. and has moved his family here.

Bigelow, Kan.—The Bigelow Grain & Feed Co. has installed a grain blower which eliminates scooping the grain back in the cars; also installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.—L. Kohn.

Pratt, Kan.—Henry Bailey has just concluded 28 years of service of the Pratt Equity Exchange, which he assisted in organizing back in 1916. Leonard Strobel was elected to succeed him.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Lotspeich Grain Co., Englewood; Weskan Grain Elevator, Weskan.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Smith Center, Kan.—Lieut. Willard Kershaw, who before entering the Army was manager of the Smith Center Mill & Elev. Co., recently arrived in Seattle, Wash., from a long period of service in the Aleutians, and is expected to pass his furlough here.

Marienthal, Kan.—The Boulevard Grain Co.'s elevator and feed store burned recently. The fire started from a gasoline engine being operated by a helper while the other employees were at lunch. Little of the contents were saved. The loss included many tons of feed and a large quantity of grain.

La Crosse, Kan.—Plans are under way for construction of a new and larger elevator for the Farmers Union Co-op. Mercantile & Elev. Co. in the near future. Thos. Basgall is general manager of the association. The company recently purchased the P. A. Herrman elevator and property north of the tracks.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. filed a damage suit in the Federal District Court at Kansas City against the city of Pleasant Hill, Mo., asking \$6,960. The milling firm alleges the city's electric system caused a fire Oct. 24 which destroyed a building at Pleasant Hill owned by the company.—P. J. P.

Fredonia, Kan.—Because of a flax shortage brought about in part by unfavorable planting conditions last spring, the local unit of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., which was established in the 80's, has been changed into a soybean crushing plant. From now on it will produce soybean oil meal and cake.—G. M. H.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Defective wiring recently caused a small fire at the Cherryvale Grain Co. elevator. Firemen extinguished the blaze before much damage resulted.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The two-unit expeller type soybean mill under construction here by the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n is expected to be completed about April 1. About 2,000 bus. of soybeans per day will be processed. Cost of plant is around \$160,000.

Hays, Kan.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, composed largely of Ellis County farmers, consideration was given to the construction of a new and larger elevator, the building of a grocery store, and opening of a butane gas system.—G. M. H.

Shannon, Kan.—E. B. Niemann has purchased the local elevator from Ed Nyfeler, now a guard at the Kansas state prison at Lansing. Included in the sale was the store building and the residence adjoining it. The elevator has not been operated since the death of its former owner, Wm. Mathias, in 1941. Mr. Niemann plans to rent or lease the buildings.

Clare (Olathe p.o.), Kan.—The elevator of E. W. Schlageel caught fire recently and burned to the ground in 45 minutes. Observers in the flight control tower of the Olathe Naval Air Station, which is only five miles from Clare, saw the blaze and notified their firemen who rushed their equipment to the village and prevented the fire from destroying Santa Fe and civilian communication lines.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—The following bill before the State Senate is of interest to grain men: Senate Bill No. 125—Livestock Com'ite. Commercial Feeds. Amends Sections 2-1002, 2-1004, 2-1011, laws of 1935, relative to regulation, sale, labeling and inspection. Provides option of feed manufacturer to report tonnage of feedstuffs for basis of semi-annual payment of tonnage tax in lieu of affixing inspection tax tags or stamps.

Manhattan, Kan.—A grain storage survey in several southwestern Kansas counties has revealed that several million bushels of grain sorghum is piled on the ground and deteriorating in quality because of exposure. An acute shortage of grain cars also was blamed for the presence in elevators and on farms of an additional 6,980,000 bush. of grain sorghums and 6,780,000 bus. of wheat awaiting shipment to other localities.—P. J. P.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Standard Feed Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga., has purchased the mill and elevator here it has operated under lease for the past two years. The company has a third feed plant at Macon, Ga.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Southern States Co-operative, Inc., of Richmond, Va., has qualified to operate in nine Kentucky cities to harvest, store and market agricultural products for its members. The association will operate in Frankfort, Danville, Georgetown, Glasgow, La-Grange, Lebanon, Louisville, Maysville and Shelbyville. Separate corporations, each with an authorized capital stock of \$100 minimum and \$100,000 maximum, and each bearing the general name, plus a local designation, were granted the certificates showing they were chartered under Virginia Co-operative laws and qualified to do business in Kentucky. The petitions named W. R. Rafferty, Richmond, Va., as pres. and O. M. Farrington of Route 3, Lexington, Ky., as the co-operative's legal agent in Kentucky.—P. J. P.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

Cloverport, Ky.—Henry Burden and Parrish Morton have opened a feed and grist mill here, operating the mill where the late Myron Moor-man had a plant for years. Machinery is ready for grinding feed and table meal.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry B. Sproule, 41, in-spector for the Southern Weighing & Inspec-tion Bureau, a grain service company, was killed instantly by a hit and run driver at Fourth and Broadway early the morning of Feb. 12, the car that struck him traveling 195 ft. before Sproule's body rolled off the front of it. The driver speeded up after the acci-dent and made good his escape.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Geo. S. Rairigh has formed his own organization which will operate under the name of the Maryland Feed Co. The new company will act in the capacity of distributor and broker.

MICHIGAN

Lowell, Mich.—A fire at the mill of the C. H. Runciman Co. Feb. 14 caused \$20,000 damage.—P. J. P.

Flint, Mich.—C. J. DeRoo, 89, long identified with the milling business in Michigan, died Feb. 4 at his home here. Mr. De Roo was chairman of the board of the Michigan Millers Fire Ins. Co., Lansing, until he retired last year because of poor health, after 50 years as a member of the board.

Buchanan, Mich.—The elevator addition to the Buchanan Co-ops., Inc., mill finally has been completed and went into complete operation last month, eight months after construction was started in May, 1944. Difficulties encountered in getting equipment caused the delay. The completed addition increases the storage capacity for small grains and corn to a total of 95,000 bus. A canopy has been installed on the east side of the elevator under which patrons receive their grists of ground and mixed feeds.

Oxford, Mich.—The Oxford Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed a 46x24 ft. 2.5 story addition to its present elevator building. Base-ment and first story are of concrete; remainder of wooden construction. In this structure is included two 12x50 ft. grain silos of slab con-struction, erected by the Smith Silo Co., of 4,500 bus. capacity each. The silos and new addition will furnish a much needed storage space for grain, sacked feeds and beans. A three-quarter ton hoist operated by electric motor is used to transfer feed and sacked goods from floor to floor. The Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built in crusher is driven by a 50 h.p. motor. A ton capacity twin spiral mixer is used for mov-ing of feeds. McLaughlin, Ward & Co. fur-nished the above equipment.

MINNESOTA

Rushford, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire on Feb. 15.

Duluth, Minn.—Fred Edward Lindahl, vice-pres. of Cargil, Inc., died Feb. 16 at St. Peters-burg, Fla., where he was a winter resident.

Madison Lake, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. purchased the Madison Lake feed mill from Jos. F. Breiter recently and will operate it in conjunction with its local elevator. Mr. Breiter will turn his attention to farming. Clarence Madigan will manage the mill in its present location. The new owner plans to move the equipment to the elevator location as soon as building materials again become available.

Caledonia, Minn.—Thos. Graff, 56, retired feed mill and grocery store operator, died Feb. 13 at his home. He had been ill a week with influenza and had suffered with asthma for some time.

Columbia Heights (Minneapolis p.o.), Minn.—Co-operative Services, Inc., have purchased the Collin Feed Co. lumber and coal yard and named Richard Buck of Spring Lake Park as manager of the local yard.

Cologne, Minn.—The Cologne Milling Co. plant is being rebuilt. The new plant will have a capacity of 200 bbls. daily, and is expected to be completed within three months. The new plant will replace the one that burned several months ago.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Hurlbut G. Clark has been named manager of the equipment and job-bing department of the Hilltop Farm Feed Co., Frank Moore, pres., recently announced. Mr. Clark formerly was associated with the E. I. du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Fred Fleischmann, weigher for the St. Cloud Milling Co., has been victim-ized recently by a trucker who has been using a magnetized piece of metal, which, when at-tached to his scale, forced it to register some 5,000 lbs. above true weight. Mr. Fleischmann finally discovered the infraction, and when the men realized their game was up, one of a three-man crew of the truck grabbed the magnetized weight and fled. The other two were arrested. Elevator managers everywhere should be on the alert when dealing not only with itinerant truck-ers, but with all strangers.

Waseca, Minn.—James W. Conway, veteran grain buyer at the Farmers Elevator, one of the original stockholders in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and a director when it was organized 46 years ago, has retired from active business, selling his stock in the elevator company to the Isker family. Mr. Conway served as grain buyer at different times when the elevator was oper-ated as a co-operative and retained his interest in the business when it was sold to Harman Isker 14 years ago, and has been buying grain ever since. Altho nearing his 87th birthday, he was as active about the elevator as many men half his age.

MISSOURI

California, Mo.—D. W. Lehman recently re-signed as manager of the M. F. A. Co-op.

Mexico, Mo.—Fred Turner of Kansas City has opened the Turner Feed & Milling Co. at 109 W. Promenade St. Mr. Turner has been in the feed and grain business for 29 years.—P. J. P.

Cameron, Mo.—Marshall T. Scott, 40, man-ager of the Cameron Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n for the past nine years, died recently at Mis-souri Methodist Hospital, St. Joseph, of com-plications from a streptococcal throat ailment.

Savannah, Mo.—Fire in the W. S. Miller elevator late the night of Feb. 11 destroyed 8,000 bus. of government-owned wheat. The elevator, of frame construction, was more than 100 years old. Loss was estimated at \$12,000; insured.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The regional war labor board in Kansas City Feb. 10 announced a de-cision in a case involving the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. and the Packing & Allied Workers, local No. 125, C.I.O. The board directed standard voluntary maintenance of union mem-bership with 15-day escape clause and dues checkoff; directed wage increase of 3 to 4.5c an hour, except for common labor.—P. J. P.

Salem, Mo.—Woodrow Maze, manager of the M. F. A. Farmers Exchange, reported at the recent annual meeting business of \$375,509 done in 1944, with net earnings of \$12,503.00, the largest year's business in the history of the exchange.—P. J. P.

Unionville, Mo.—Noah Matthews has pur-chased the mill owned by Bob Webber and has moved his equipment from the mill he operated at the Frank Johnson produce store, to the new location and is in operation. He will grind both feed and meal.

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-operative Elevator Ass'n at its annual meeting here de-clared a six per cent dividend. Miss Marjorie Scott, who had served several years as assistant to her father, the late M. T. Scott, was se-lected to continue as temporary manager.—P. J. P.

Liberty, Mo.—Lloyd Williamson of Gashland and James Waggner of Winnwood recently purchased the old Bo Varble lumber yard lot and plan to build on it and open a feed business. Contract for a 68x50 ft. block-type structure has been let to Adams Bros. and priorities have been granted.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—The Sunny Hill Feed & Seed Store has been sold by Mrs. Chas. F. Blattner to Paul L. Benbow, who will continue the business under the same name. Mr. Ben-bow, while directing management of the store, will continue as manager of the Absogood Co., which has a plant at Jackson, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.—A dust explosion followed by fire Feb. 25 caused damage estimated at \$37,000 in the warehouse and milling annex of the Ralston Purina Co.'s main elevator. The ex-plosion occurred in a large soybean drying bin. No one was injured. Operations are ex-pected to be resumed within a few days.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Because of the shipping jam in the Eastern part of the United States, an extra load was thrown upon the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant here, Cecil Marin, general manager, said. The company called upon the St. Jo plant to aid the other plants when an embargo was placed. As a result, the operations here were stepped up to capacity. One day the local plant had a jam of its own. Fifty-eight cars had to be unloaded.—P. J. P.

Brunswick, Mo.—New fire-proof storage fa-cilities for the W. J. Small Co.'s local plant are being built by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. Construction started Feb. 12. Modern blending facilities will be installed in the warehouse, which is for dehydrated alfalfa meal produced by the company at this and other locations. A belt conveyor to the cars for efficient loading will be installed. The 220x186 ft. building re-places the warehouse that burned several months ago.

Salem, Mo.—The Banner Mill burned re-cently. C. R. Hayes, owner of the mill said the loss would run between \$20,000 and \$25,000, with only a small part covered by insurance. He placed the loss on feeds and grains at be-tween \$7,000 and \$8,000 and a loss of more than \$15,000 on building and equipment. Hayes bought the mill about a year ago and had spent much time in re-equipping it. All the ma-chinery, he said, was new, or just rebuilt. The original structure of the old mill was estimated to be fifty years old. Hayes plans to rebuild the plant as soon as possible.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Ward Stanley has been made general super-intendent for the Standard Milling Co. here, with the Missouri Pacific "B" and Wyandotte Elevators coming under his care. George Dun-can succeeds him as superintendent of the for-mer plant.

The Annual Statistical Report for the year 1944 of the Board of Trade has been issued. Bound neatly in blue-gray heavy paper cover, setting forth all important and informative data of the Exchange covering the year, as well as a complete list of officers and members of the Board, it is a creditable compilation by W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Exchange.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Fred Bienhoff, employed by Crete (Neb.) Mills for the past 23 years, recently resigned as ass't sales manager there and on March 1 will become manager of the feed department of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., with headquarters here.

First Lt. Chas. B. Dreyer, who before he entered the service was head of the Dreyer Commission Co.'s local office, left for Edmonton, Alta., after a furlough passed here and at St. Louis. He is stationed at one of the largest air fields in the world.

Srgt. Raymond R. Devling, who was employed by the Larabee Milling Co. prior to entering the service in July, 1942, was recently awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy on Dec. 2, 1944, somewhere in Germany. He also was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster for action in the battle of Metz and has received the Purple Heart for wounds suffered Dec. 9 in Germany. He is now in action after having been released from the hospital.—G. M. H.

MONTANA

Columbus, Mont.—The Columbus Farmers Elvtr. Co. has established temporary office headquarters in the building formerly occupied by the clerical force of the Aronson & Burleson Transportation Co. following fire that destroyed its elevator Feb. 1. Plans are being contemplated to reconstruct the elevator at once.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb.—Ray Case has opened a new farm supply store here.

Omaha, Neb.—Twenty one-hundred pound sacks of feed were stolen from Frank's Poultry & Feed Store Feb. 17, Frank Jindra, owner, reported.

Bertrand, Neb.—We shall install a new Fairbanks 50-ton Truck Scale and enlarge our office and feed room in April of this year.—Bertrand Co-op. Exchange.

Beatrice, Neb.—A defective piece of machinery in the upper part of the O. A. Cooper mill recently caused a blaze which was extinguished quickly by the fire department.

Lexington, Neb.—Otto Meyer, owner of the Meyer Milling Co., who has the new alfalfa dehydrating mill just east of Lexington, is considering installation of a corn dehydrating unit in his mill.

Harbine, Neb.—We have built an addition to our elevator and will be mixing feeds as soon as we receive our new grinder and mixer.—Harbine Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator, Henry W. Pingle, mgr.

Deshler, Neb.—The Deshler Grain & Feed Co. is making considerable repair work and improvements at its elevator. A 14 ft. wide driveway will be built, Mr. Malpert, manager, stated. Johnson Elvtr. Const. Co. has the contract.

Oreapolis (La Platte p.o.), Neb.—The Oreapolis Grain Co. elevator has been sold to the A. B. Wilson Co. The 7,000-bu. elevator will be operated by the new owner with Herman Meisinger as manager. He also is manager of the company's Mynard elevator.

Laurel, Neb.—Fay P. Stewart, ass't manager of the W. C. Peck Elvtr. & Feed Mills Co., for many years, has purchased the business from Mr. Peck, who has been ill the past 10 months and is in St. Joseph's Hospital in Sioux City. Mr. Peck has been in business here for more than 35 years.

Valley, Neb.—Everett Smith and Harry Green, both of Valley, have purchased the Hunt Transfer Grain Co., the deal including the real estate occupied by the company, its tracks, franchises and contracts, and corn shelling equipment. The name was changed to Valley Transfer & Grain Co.

Kearney, Neb.—The Farmers West-Central Grain Co. has been buying a great deal of corn. It hopes to have a new corn drier installed soon, and if it can get the help it will be able to dry 6,000 bus. of corn a day. In the first ten days of January, this elevator shipped 45 carloads of corn.—G. M. H.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange was open for cash trading on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, altho other grain markets of the country were closed for the holiday. The directors voted to keep the market open on account of the difficulty of handling three days' receipts and shipments on Tuesday.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Allied Mills, of which Allied Alfalfa Mills, Inc., is a subsidiary, has announced a retirement fund for employees to be given by the company, that embraces all employees of the various plants and stores of the company, and to be carried out along an annuity plan. It dates from Jan. 1, 1944. Benefits are included in case of accident or disability.

Columbus, Neb.—A. M. Daniels, general manager of the Al-Fa Meal Co. plant, new alfalfa dehydrating mill, stated the plant will be located east of the north end of the viaduct and is expected to be in operation by May 15. The plant will employ 20-25 men and will function the year round, Mr. Daniels said. An important feature of the new plant will be installation of an efficient dust collection system.

Polk, Neb.—Elevatormen, lumbermen, bankers and farmers met recently to consider the high moisture corn situation. It was announced elevator facilities can not handle at the maximum expectation more than 10 per cent of the corn outside within the range of safety. Ninety per cent of corn in piles and outside cribs will suffer serious depreciation unless it is recribbed in the near future, it was pointed out. Lumbermen's inventories indicated only a limited amount of supply of materials available, uprights and floors especially short. Any definite supplies outside of the county had not been definitely arranged for. It was suggested community crews be organized to make fullest possible use of mechanical equipment, and prompt action was urged in arranging for rehandling to give high moisture corn an opportunity to dry to much lower moisture content. A close check and use of all materials on farms usable for cribbing was urged and definitely, not to plan to move any great amount of corn thru regular grain channels.

Phillips, Neb.—C. E. Coffey, 56, widely known grain elevator operator, who formerly owned and operated elevators here and at Kearney, Clinton and Kenesaw, Neb., and Coon Rapids, Ia., died Feb. 15 at Grand Island. In addition to his elevators interests he was an extensive farm land operator and also was employed as an inspector at the Cornhusker ordnance plant at Grand Island until he became ill.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—Dehydrated Feed Products, Inc., has been organized by a group of Cozad men and a dehydrating plant will be erected here in the near future, on a site south of the Union Pacific tracks where the company has purchased 67 acres of land. The company, incorporated in the amount of \$60,000, is composed of Erling German, Alfred Holt, Allen Armbruster, Dr. C. H. Sheets and Harold Knauss. Mr. German was named president of the company. Alfred Holt is plant superintendent. The dehydrating plant will be used to dry corn, alfalfa and other feed crops. It will be put to drying corn as soon as it can be constructed.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—David A. Trayhan, Schenectady, N. Y., has joined the New England By-Products Corp. and will serve as director of field services. Mr. Trayhan has been associated with the feed industry for over 25 years. In the past he represented the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., and the Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK

Forestville, N. Y.—Town's Mill, which has been operated by Grover Town for the past 14 years, recently was sold to Sherman Shadle of East Aurora, who now is operating the plant under the name of Shadle Milling Co. Mr. Town opened an office on Main St., where he is conducting a wholesale business in hay and buckwheat.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Suit for \$130,000 was filed Feb. 15 against the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., owner of Buffalo Flour Mills, on behalf of the widow and two children of Charles Wendelen, 36, who was killed Nov. 14 while unloading grain from a barge into the Buffalo Flour Mills. The suit alleged a boom which fell and struck Mr. Wendelen was "defective and improperly attached" to the elevator leg.—G. E. T.



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NORTH DAKOTA

Kindred, N. D.—Albert Berkley has opened a feed manufacturing plant under the name of Berkley Feed & Seed Store. He will manufacture feeds of all kinds from grain, corn, etc.

Buxton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. will rebuild its elevator that burned last summer. Contract was let to Hogenson Const. Co. The old foundation will be used for the building, which will be of concrete construction. Some equipment was salvaged from the fire, included in it a cleaner and all office equipment.

Bismarck, N. D.—The following bill to be acted on is of interest to the grain trade: House Bill No. 59. An Act to prevent fraud in manufacture and sale of feedstuffs, etc., and providing for registration and labeling thereof, fixing tonnage tax at 20c and permitting semi-annual sworn reports on tonnage sold for basis for tax payment.

Garske, N. D.—Dale Ellis, manager of the Garske Elvtr. Co., and Paul Garske, one of the directors of the company, suffered severe burns recently when oil heating on a store in the elevator office boiled over and started a fire. Hand extinguishers put out the blaze before arrival of firemen. Mr. Ellis was taken to the hospital suffering from first degree burns on his face and hands.

OHIO

Prospect, O.—The Union Mills elevator was damaged by fire Feb. 18.

Cavett (Van Wert p.o.), O.—The G. C. Heist elevator has been sold by the heirs to Elias M. Rager and his sister, Anna M. Rager, of Union Township.

Delaware, O.—The Delaware Farmers Exchange has applied for priorities for construction of an elevator to replace the one that burned last summer. Contract was let to A. Clemans Const. Co.

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Cleveland, O.—Wm. H. Hayden, 58, who was engaged in the grain and feed business here for 31 years, died at his home in Rocky River, O., Feb. 4, following a heart attack.

South Charleston, O.—Clark County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the Dewey Bros. Co. elevator, feed and coal business and will take possession April 1.—R. P. R.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n cancelled the annual convention scheduled here for Feb. 22-23, on account of war conditions, C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, announced.

OKLAHOMA

Hopeton, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative has obtained priorities for construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator here. Contract has been let to Chalmers & Borton, and construction is to be completed in time to take care of the coming harvest.

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Co-operative Ass'n is building a 200,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator. Contract for its construction was let to Tillotson Const. Co., who stated the plant will be ready for operation about March 31.

Ashley, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative will build a 100,000-bu. elevator here, contract having been let to Chalmers & Borton. Priorities have been granted and work will begin as soon as possible, to be completed in time to handle the coming harvest.

Watonga, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Elevator, managed by E. J. Duggan, recently completed installation of complete modern feed manufacturing equipment, and is manufacturing chicken, dairy and other feeds under the trademark, Premium Feeds.

Cherokee, Okla.—Sheriff Ted Guffy was named receiver of the Midwestern Alfalfa Mills, Inc., Feb. 10, in district court in a rental collection suit filed by the county commissioners. The petition filed sets out that the milling company had leased certain properties for a fee of \$150 which is unpaid.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Acme Milling Co. was sued in district court recently for \$29,400 in the death of C. M. Griffith, an employee, who was crushed to death June 21, 1943. In the suit in behalf of Griffith's estate, it was alleged the company was negligent in that it failed to provide necessary safety equipment.

Fairfax, Okla.—D. A. Mock, formerly manager of Cherokee (Okla.) Mills, will take over his new duties as manager of the Salt Creek Alfalfa Mill & Seed Co. about March 1. He will be associated with F. M. Overstreet, formerly of Cherokee and now in the banking business in Ponca City, and others in ownership of the corporation.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A bill exempting livestock and poultry feed and seed for planting from the 2 per cent sale tax at an estimated loss of more than \$400,000 a year in revenue passed the state senate Feb. 6, and was sent to the house in spite of heavy opposition by senators who wanted to hold the line on the sales tax for those receiving old age assistance.

Yukon, Okla.—The damage suit of Nellie E. Yelton against the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., has been settled out of court. In the plaintiff's petition filed last July 14 she asked judgment of \$81,350 as compensation for the death of her husband, W. C. Yelton, 36, an employee of the defendant company who was killed last May 18 when he fell from the building while engaged in repairing an electric sign atop the company's property, more than 100 ft. from the ground it was alleged.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Roseburg, Ore.—The Swanson Warehouse Co. will build a \$20,000 warehouse here.

Medford, Ore.—Construction here of a \$20,000 warehouse by the Swanson Warehouse Co. will start soon.

Rosalia, Wash.—Feed grinding and mixing equipment is being installed in the local pea processing plant of Rosalia Producers, Inc.

Ione, Ore.—Swanson Warehouse Co. has been authorized by W.P.B. to construct a \$22,437 wheat elevator, with a 100,000-bu. capacity.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Arthur W. Smith, 66, who for many years was owner of a feed store here before moving to Seattle three years ago, died recently.

Salem, Ore.—One of four warehouses for which priorities have been granted the Swanson Warehouse Co., will be built here, approximate cost, \$20,000.

Weiser, Ida.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Weiser Grain & Feed Co., owned and operated by Dewey Davisson for the past 20 years.

Auburn, Wash.—Wm. Larberg recently completed construction of a 20x90 ft. brick building adjacent to the Larberg Food Store in which he has opened a feed store.

Tenino, Wash.—The Tenino Feed Store has been sold by H. J. Keithahn to August Steiner of Ofut Lake, and Mr. Keithahn is retiring after carrying on the business for 30 years.

Portland, Ore.—The Western Condensing Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire recently. The plant was engaged in condensing whey for chicken feed and making sugar from milk. Loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Stayton, Ore.—Priorities have been granted the Santiam Farmers Union Co-operative to construct a warehouse at an estimated cost of \$25,000. Seed cleaning and feed mixing machinery will be installed in the building.

Oregon City, Ore.—Henry Boguslaski died at his home following a short illness. He was born in Poland Dec. 5, 1887. He was first employed by Crown Willamette Co. and then operated a feed and seed business under his own name for 14 years.—F. K. H.

Ontario, Ore.—A 30x70 ft. addition is being built to the Ontario Elevator, J. A. Morley having the contract. The addition will have a full basement, O. G. Connor, manager, stated, and is expected to house a complete commercial feed plant, including a pellet machine.

Sand Point, Ida.—C. W. Nylander, formerly with the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Spokane, has purchased controlling interest in the Sand Point Milling Co., and is installing feed mixing and grinding equipment in addition to the extensive storage facilities already in the plant. H. Mattson, local hatcheryman, is associated with him.

Portland, Ore.—Fred N. Mills of American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. was renamed president of the Merchants Exchange. M. J. Barbare was re-elected head of the Grain Exchange. The Merchants named George E. Krummeck, vice-pres.; R. E. Ferguson, sec'y-treas., and for the 14th time selected Stanley E. Semple as their manager. Directors of the Grain Exchange elected S. E. Mickelson, vice pres.; C. M. Wendell, treas., and Lewis C. Fowler, sec'y.—F. K. H.

Eugene, Ore.—Plans are under way for the first two phases of a \$500,000 construction program involving projects in four Oregon cities, including a \$300,000 feed mill at Eugene. This is announcement of Grover C. Keeney of the Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers Ass'n. The construction of the \$300,000 feed mill and a \$25,000 warehouse at Eugene and of a \$20,000 warehouse in Roseburg will be started as soon as materials and manpower permit. Similar warehouses costing about \$25,000 each will be erected at Medford and Salem. Sites for all the structures, which will be of reinforced concrete have been purchased. Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. are working on drawings for the Eugene feed mill and Architect Lee A. Thomas is designing the Roseburg warehouse. Construction of the Eugene mill will cost \$150,000, with the remaining \$150,000 going for machinery.—F. K. H.

Opportunity, Wash.—The Bill Fox Feed Co., Spokane, has opened a branch store here.

The Dalles, Ore.—The council approved a port commission request for vacation of an alley to provide space needs in building the new grain elevator. March 1 was set tentatively as bid call date for construction of the elevator, and further plans to receive offers from constructors until March 15, so that work can be under way by May 1. Excavation at the site of the new elevator has been started.

Brownsville, Ore.—Oxford Feed & Seed Co. holdings and the Porter warehouse were destroyed by fire Feb. 7, estimated loss upwards of \$30,000. J. A. Porter and Rupert Leonard were joint owners of the warehouse. Their loss is reported at \$10,000 on which \$5,500 insurance was carried. Gene Oxford's loss ran into \$20,000, with only \$2,500 insurance. About \$10,000 worth of vetch owned by a federal agency also was destroyed.—F. K. H.

Elgin, Ore.—The Union County Grain Growers, Inc., have awarded a contract to Western Builders for the reconstruction of their plant here, which burned last fall. The new plant will consist of a cribbed elevator of 70,000 bus. capacity and a warehouse 50x120 ft. Equipment in the elevator will include two high speed legs with direct drives, receiving scale, Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale, air lift, receiving cleaner and Gerber distributor. A barley roll will be installed in the warehouse. The new plant is to be completed by harvest.

PENNSYLVANIA

East Stroudsburg, Pa.—Traders Flour & Feed Co. has completed a 64x50 ft. one-story addition to its plant, Levan B. Flory, proprietor, announced.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Albert J. Thompson, a former president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and brother of Louis E. Thompson, its sec'y, died in Hahnemann Hospital Feb. 10. Mr. Thompson was president of the Eastern Federation in 1936 and was instrumental in building it to its present influential state. He also served as president of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n for many years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

St. Lawrence, S. D.—An outside wall of the Farmers Union Elevator burst Feb. 12 and approximately 300 bus. of grain ran thru the holes. O. Dehart, manager, investigating when he heard the noise, hastily transferred grain from the bin into another one, keeping much of it from going on the ground.

Pierre, S. D.—Senate Bill No. 159, Feeding Stuffs, to be acted on, is: To amend section 22.1003 Code of 1939. Provides for a limit of 5 per cent combined quantities of charcoal, shells, minerals, meats, etc. Commercial feeds to show on label and where such minerals exceed 5 per cent, label to show minimum of calcium, phosphorus and iodine.

Pierre, S. D.—Gov. Sharpe Feb. 17 signed into law a bill prohibiting closed shops in South Dakota. The bill provides a \$300 fine and 90 day jail sentence for violation of its provisions. It will implement a constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote in November, 1946, which would bar employment discrimination because of union membership or lack of it. The proposed amendment specifically preserves the right of employees to bargain collectively thru a union.

SOUTHEAST

Statesville, N. C.—Robert L. Brawley of South Iredell and A. L. Lowrance of Statesville have bought the stock of the Iredell Feed Co. from T. L. Dysard & Son and plan to operate the business on a partnership basis.

Atlanta, Ga.—The following bills are pending before the state legislature: House Bill No. 520, Grist-Mill. To amend Code Section 36-801, naming class of persons entitled to condemn property by adding operators of grist-mills grinding grain for public tolls.—House Bill No. 440, Commercial Feed. To prohibit use of all metal clamps, tags, hooks, plates or strips on all sacks for commercial feed.—House Bill No. 199, Feeding-Stuffs Registration. Providing for registration of feeding-stuffs with Commissioner of Agr. and fixing fees therefor. Com'te Substitute to House Bill No. 199. In addition to above, requires statement showing the name and number of pounds of each ingredient contained in the mixture.—House Bill No. 183, Feedstuffs. To authorize assessment and collection of penalties on the part of the Commissioner of Agr. from manufacturers of feedstuffs where such feed is found deficient.

TEXAS

Bovina, Tex.—We have just completed an 18,000-bu. addition to our elevator here.—Macon Elevator.

Carrollton, Tex.—Our new feed plant is now in operation having just been completed. We are equipped to manufacture five cars of feed per day.—Jack Blanton, Blanton Grain Co.

Tulia, Tex.—The Tulia Wheat Growers, Inc., a co-operative association, has started the erection of a 300,000-bu. concrete elevator, expecting to have it completed by harvest time.—P. J. P.

Tyler, Tex.—The Steed Grain Co., operated by Fred Steed for many years, has been sold to Messrs. McCollum and Hill. The business will be operated at the same location and will be known as McCollum & Hill Co.

Takota, Tex.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 1 is building a 30,000-bu. elevator here for handling coarse grain. It will be a 65 ft. high structure with all electrical operation. There will be five large bins and one sacking bin.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A bill (Senate 163) for compulsory state registration of trademarks and brands has been introduced in the legislature. If enacted it would require every brand to be registered at Salt Lake City, at a charge of \$5 per 15-year period.

Garland, Utah.—Arthur Michaelis is setting up his feed mixing and grinding business temporarily in the city warehouse following the fire that recently destroyed his plant. He stated he will continue business as usual with a full line of feeds. Application has been made for priorities to rebuild the burned plant.

St. George, Utah.—The Hall Bros. Feed & Fuel recently was incorporated as the Dixie Feed Co. of St. George, by farmers of St. George, Washington, Santa Clara and Ivins; \$75,000. Business under the new name was started Jan. 1. An expansion program is contemplated under the new setup. Some new equipment already has been installed and the plant equipment otherwise will be enlarged and expanded as rapidly as present and post-war conditions will permit, David Schmutz, sec'y of the organization, stated.

WISCONSIN

Adams, Wis.—Alfred Bowers' new Doughboy Feed & Farm Store held a grand opening on Feb. 10.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The Clark Grain & Fuel Co. office has moved to a new location in the Linden Studio.

Boyd, Wis.—Albert Meyer and Alvin Ruff have purchased the Simon Berres elevator and feed store, taking possession Feb. 15.

Wilton, Wis.—Reconstruction work has been started on the Farmers Co-op. Elevator which suffered a loss in excess of \$10,000 by fire Jan. 20.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., is erecting a large warehouse at the rear of Factory K, to make a floor space of almost a quarter block at that site. Factory K is one of five plants operated by the company here.

Belleville, Wis.—Frank Willoughby recently purchased the interests of Geo. Rasmussen in the Borst & Rasmussen Co., dealers in feeds, fertilizers and seeds. The firm will be known as the Borst & Willoughby Co. Mr. Willoughby will be in charge of the local mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Joseph J. Boucher, associated with Russell-Miller Milling Co. since 1937, and manager of the company's branch at Waseca, Minn., and later at Oshkosh, Wis., has succeeded Ralph Strathey as manager of the local branch. Mr. Strathey has been transferred to the west coast.



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Field Seeds

BAXTER, IA.—H. L. Gallentine is remodeling the building he purchased for his seed store, just south of his present quarters.

LaGRANGE, KY.—The Southern States Co-operative has opened a seed and feed store under the management of Howard Abbott.

BIGGSVILLE, ILL.—W. L. Forgey has purchased the hotel building and remodeled it for the new seed and feed business he is starting.

SALEM, ORE.—Sam C. Campbell was re-elected manager of the West Coast Seed Co. at the firm's annual meeting in Salt Lake City.—F. K. H.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.—Milton Overstreet, hardware dealer, has purchased the seed and feed store of Roy Clark, who will retire from active business.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The South Dakota Hybrid Seed Corn Growers, Inc., has given \$1,000 to the South Dakota College foundation, for the development of seed stocks.

CHARITON, IA.—Edmond Stone, manager of the Henry Field Store, has formed the Chariton Seed & Nursery Store, and will get his stock from the Earl May Seed Co.

WATERTOWN, S. D.—M. R. Hasner, formerly with the Sheldon-Reese elevators, has remodeled a building for a seed and feed store he is starting. He will do custom cleaning of grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Extensive damage to seed corn was done recently by water from a broken sprinkler head on the second floor of the plant of Northrup, King & Co.—P. J. P.

RUST RESISTANT varieties of flax averaging 2 bushels more to the acre than Bison have been developed by the experiment stations of North Dakota and Montana, and named Arrow, Koto and Renew. For 1945 planting 55,000 bus. of seed will be available.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Due to the shortage of alfalfa seed, many farmers are searching for a source of this seed for spring planting. This seed shortage has caused a heavy importation of Argentine seed from South America. So far Argentine seed has not proved suitable to Kansas conditions.—G. M. H.

WAXY KAFIR types which are suitable for harvesting with the combine have already been developed and will shortly be in production. Twenty thousand acres of this waxy kafir was grown in the vicinity of Lubbock, Tex., in 1943. Its production may easily lead to the establishment of industrial plants for extracting the starch and by-products in and near areas of production.

NORRIS SCHROEDER operates a farm in the Hoskins neighborhood in northeast Nebraska, and is now rated as the largest producer of brome grass seed in the country. His grandfather planted a field of brome on this farm in 1898, and the original pasture is still in production. "Brome will put more fat on livestock than corn," he said, "and is a fine solid soil builder, too."—G. M. H.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With one of the largest pyrethrum crops in the history of Kenya Colony, East Africa, now being released into war channels, plans are under way for more intensive peace-time cultivation. Under the stimulus of the British Ministry of Supply which has contracted for the entire crop of the Kenya farmers, more than 50,000 acres are now under cultivation. Vast tracts of additional East African acreage are available for future plantings.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Construction here of a hybrid-seed corn drying and processing plant and a hybrid seed warehouse, costing \$175,000, adjacent to the Co-operative Seed & Farm Supply Service warehouse is contemplated by the Southern States Co-operative, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. Purchase of land to be served by two trunk railroads has been authorized, for the site of a feed mill.—G. E. T.

SALEM, ORE.—Elgin wheat, the improved type of Alicel, which is so much in demand by specialty flour manufacturers, again proved to be one of the high yielders, as did two Alicel crosses. Among the spring wheats, Hard Federation 31 again proved its superiority with the highest yield among nine varieties, and the highest test weight per bushel as well. This strain of Hard Federation was developed at the Moro branch station.—F. K. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Agriculture Committee held hearings Feb. 16 and 17 on H.B. 2175 and the committee made a favorable report on legislation providing for payment of \$3.50 per acre on unlimited acreage of alfalfa, alsike and red clover harvested for seed, and \$3.50 per hundredweight on these seeds produced during the 1945 season sold to "commercial channels" prior to dates which will be specified by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—For high test weight and yield, oats should be seeded early, according to reports from Kansas State college. Altho it is possible to plant too early, it is usually a better risk than late seeding. At Manhattan, oats seeded about Mar. 15 yielded 47.7 bus. per acre, and tested 30¼ pounds per bus., oats seeded about Mar. 30 yielded 43.6 bus. per acre, tested 27¼ pounds per bus., while oats seeded about Apr. 15 yielded only 25.2 bus. per acre and tested only 21.6 pounds per bus.—G. M. H.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Industrial Conference Board has ascertained by a questionnaire to manufacturers that "Objections were widespread to the government's terms of sale of surplus property. Listings have been found inadequate, lots are stored in different locations without being so listed, and stocks are not available for inspection despite the requirement of cash in advance 'without recourse.' Because of these objections, contractors are at present hesitant to bid and as a result new orders are being placed for items of which there are government surplus stocks."

Combine Types of Grain Sorghum Save Labor

Four combine types of grain sorghum, Plainsman, Caprock, Bonita, and Early Hegari, have been developed and put into production by the agricultural sub-stations at Lubbock and Chillicothe, Tex. It is estimated that two men with a small farm type of combine can do the work of ten or twelve men required in the ordinary method of harvesting grain sorghum. This makes possible the production of sorghum grain at a greatly reduced cost to the grower. Grain sorghum is used extensively as feed for livestock and particularly for poultry. It is also used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The net effect of this development gives to the grain sorghum region an unusual opportunity in extending the economical production of this

grain for the many uses in the present emergency and in the future.

Federation Wheat Thrives in Oregon

It is found that White Federation 38, which originated in California, is also doing well in Oregon. The advantage of this wheat is that it is resistant to most kinds of smut and to wheat rust. Spring wheat is not ordinarily damaged seriously by smut but it is badly hit some seasons in irrigated sections by rust. If no rust occurs the old-time Federation will ordinarily outyield the White Federation 38, but in years that rust hits, the advantage is all the other way.

In Lake County, for example, G. D. Stockburger tried some White Federation 38 this last season in comparison with standard Federation on irrigated land. He reports that the former outyielded the latter by approximately 10 bus. per acre and was completely free of rust while the standard Federation rusted enough to reduce the yield.—F. K. H.

Against Untried Oats

Ajax and any other untried oats varieties being offered to some extent to Indiana farmers are likely to give serious disappointment to Hoosier growers who substitute them for the Tama, Vicland, and other certified varieties now widely available in Indiana, according to Purdue University Agronomists. The Ajax, like other Canadian varieties that are excellent in the province of their origin, has thus far shown poor adaptation to the corn belt with decidedly inferior quality in comparison with the Tama. Low test weight reduces both feeding quality and commercial value.

In 1944 experiments reported by the Illinois Experiment Station, the test weight on the Ajax ranged from 29 down to 20 pounds per bushel while under the same conditions the varieties recommended and considered superior for the cornbelt ranged from 29 up to 36 pounds. Yield reports likewise were much in favor of the recommended varieties.

While the Ajax is a stem rust resistant variety, yet resistance to the leaf rust that is prevalent in Indiana two years out of every three, is much more important. Tama and Vicland carry this resistance along with other superior characteristics that are making them very popular throughout the cornbelt. Available are 500,000 bus. of certified seed of these and the Marion, Cartier, Columbia and Gopher.

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A New Type of Rye

The agricultural research station at Svalov, Sweden, after prolonged work has created a rye with 64 chromosomes, compared with 32 in the common rye, making it very different.

The new tetraploid rye has kernels twice as large as those of common rye.

The first loaf of bread baked from the new rye was tasted at a recent meeting in Stockholm of the Swedish Academy of Agriculture, and found to be as good as any other.

A considerably higher yield of grain per acre is expected from the new seed.

Advertised Seed Must Be Tested

Seed that is advertised for sale in newspapers, sale bills, circulars, catalogs, etc., must have Indiana seed tags filled out and attached, according to A. S. Carter, chief inspector for the Indiana Seed Commissioner.

Farmers are exempt from tagging their seed if they grow it and deliver it to the purchaser on their own premises, provided that seed has not been advertised, Carter added.

Sale of agricultural seed for seeding purposes is prohibited if it contains any primary noxious weed seeds, more than one-half of one per cent of secondary noxious weed seeds, or more than three per cent of all weed seeds. These weed seed provisions apply to farmers who sell seed to their neighbor as well as to dealers.

A New Weed Killer That Sells Itself

A weed killing chemical that is not poisonous, does not injure the soil, clothing or spraying equipment and does not stain sidewalks, and that has the peculiar ability to discriminate between noxious weeds and useful plants, has been developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

It is known as 2-4-D, the chemical name being dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Biologically it is one of the hormones. It is sprayed on the leaves of the plant in a water solution and travels down to the farthest root tips. Binweed with roots 3.5 ft. deep have been killed. Canada thistle and poison ivy succumb.

One application usually kills dandelion, trefoil, chickweed, knotweed, narrow leaved plantain and clover without killing bluegrass or bent grass.

New Indiana Oats

Benton and Clinton, two new oats varieties, will claim a large part of the oats acreage of Indiana when their seed is available, predicts Purdue University and U.S.D.A. scientists who developed the new strains.

Seed from the two new varieties is being multiplied and will be released to certified seed producers in 1946.

The two new varieties have equaled or surpassed all present Indiana varieties in resistance to rusts, acre yield, quality of grain, strength of straw, and adaptation to combining. Both are resistant to smuts. Medium early in maturity, the oats are adapted to northern, central, and south-central Indiana.

Both Benton and Clinton resist lodging before ripening, and stand well without breaking after ripening, making them the best of the oat varieties for combining. Clinton, particularly, has succulent straw after the grain is ripe.

Excellent test weights and higher proportions of groat or "meat" to hull are additional advantages of the new varieties over the commonly grown Indiana oats, state the plant scientists. Benton has somewhat better grain quality than Clinton, but both are better than the present varieties. The grain of both varieties is yellowish-white, occasionally tinged with brown.

Clinton is about the same height as Gopher and slightly taller than Tama. Benton will grow four to seven inches taller than Clinton.

Corn Hybrid Must Be Adapted to Climate

A farmer should grow only the corn hybrids known to be adapted to his climatic conditions. At Montrose, near the New York state line, the season is so short that relatively few commercial hybrids are early enough to produce grain. C. F. Noll has found. Early strains of Early Butler are as dependable as any tried for grain production, although medium early hybrids have yielded well when grown for silage.

At State College the leading open formula hybrids are Ohio M-15, Ohio M-20, Ohio K-23, and Cornell 29-3. Ohio M-15 and K-23 yielded 25 per cent more grain during the three years 1939 to 1941 than the average of adapted open-pollinated varieties. Yields of silage at State College have not always been as good from hybrids as from Lancaster Surecrop, an open-pollinated corn.

In Lancaster county where the season is sufficiently long to grow Corn Belt hybrids, many of them produce large increases in yields over standard open-pollinated varieties.—Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta.

Hybrid Corn and Corn Varieties in Texas

By J. S. ROGERS, R. G. REEVES and C. H. McDOWELL, Division of Agronomy and Superintendents of Substations.

Hybrid corn adapted to Texas conditions produced consistently better yields in the 1944 tests than did the open-pollinated varieties. The season of 1944 was quite unfavorable for corn production in many parts of the state and yields at several stations were below average. Heavy spring rains delayed planting of some of the tests, while other tests that were planted early suffered severely from excessive moisture and many plants were drowned out in the seedling stage. Corn at all stations suffered from a drought during the summer which resulted in lower than average yields, especially at Temple, Denton, Beeville, and Angleton.

Most hybrids noticeably outyielded the open-pollinated varieties. These results show definitely that hybrids are in most cases better able to withstand adverse conditions than are open-pollinated varieties, and consequently may be expected to give comparatively better yields in unfavorable years. The growing of hybrid corn should reduce the hazards of corn production under severe weather conditions and tend to make corn a more certain crop each year for the farmer.

In making a choice of hybrids for a particular area, more weight should be given to the results for the three-year period than those for only one year. For this period at Denton, College Station, Beeville, Chillicothe, and Lubbock the leading hybrid at each station has yielded at least 40 per cent more than the best open-pollinated variety. The leading hybrid outyielded the best open-pollinated variety at Temple by 27 per cent, at Tyler by 18 per cent, and at Angleton by only 14 per cent.

From studying results of the past year, as well as those from three-year summary, it may be seen that most of the hybrids have definite adaptation ranges. Hybrid No. 12 has given the best results at Tyler in East Texas and in the Brazos River Valley. This indicates that No. 12 is probably the best hybrid to grow under conditions of sufficient moisture and good fertility. Hybrid No. 8 gave especially good results this year at Temple, Denton and Beeville, where drought was an important factor. It seems to be the most drought resistant of the various hybrids and is better adapted to the central and west Texas. Hybrid No. 18 is the newest of the Texas hybrids and gave very satisfactory yields at most stations this year. These results indicate it is quite well adapted to the central and western corn growing areas of the state. Hybrid No. 18 has a much larger, softer grain with a deeper color than the other

hybrids. One of the highest-yielding hybrids in the tests so far has been Funk G711. This hybrid appears to have a rather wide adaptability range and gave especially good results at Temple and Beeville. Hybrid No. 7-W has given good results at all stations except Denton and Beeville. This is the only hybrid to show much promise at Angleton in the Gulf Coast region, where the yellow hybrids have so far failed to excel the best open-pollinated varieties.

Production of Texas hybrids for use by farmers in the state is expanding rapidly, and in 1944 approximately 4,000 acres of certified hybrid seed corn were produced in Texas. This acreage will furnish enough hybrid seed to plant less than 10 per cent of the Texas corn acreage, so farmers are urged to place their orders for seed early. Sources of all certified Texas hybrids may be obtained by writing the Division of Field Seed Certification, State Department of Agriculture, Austin, Tex., and by consulting county agents.

49.2 Bus. Top Yield of Beans in Nebraska

Top honors in Nebraska's first 5-acre soybean yield content were awarded to Ralph George for his official yield of 49.2 bus of soybeans per acre on his farm near South Sioux City in 1944. Second place went to Albert Bierman of Dakota City who produced 42.5 bus per acre. George Bean also of Dakota City placed third with a yield of 41.9 bus while J. H. Kitzelman of Sterling in Johnson County ranked 4th with his 41.2 bus yield. These farmers and six others were publicly honored at the annual banquet of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n held in Lincoln on Feb. 1 in connection with the Nebraska Organized Agriculture meetings. Prizes ranging from a \$25 War Bond and 5 bus of certified Lincoln soybeans for first place to \$5 and one bushel of Lincoln soybean seed for 10th prize were awarded by Walter H. White, Agricultural Commissioner of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. Engraved medals were also presented as county awards to the two contestants having the highest yields in each county participating in the contest. The state contest winner, Mr. George, was also awarded a Certificate of Merit and \$10 in cash from the Pillsbury Mills in Minneapolis.

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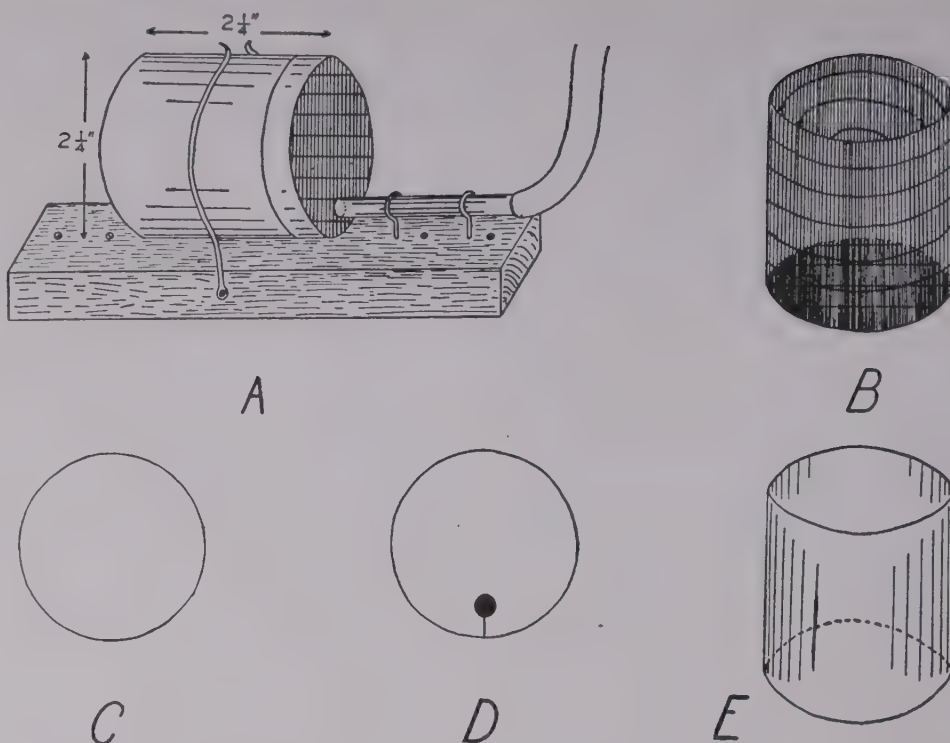
Dehulling Seeds by Air Jet

By C. R. FRASER, Assistant Technician In Cereal Breeding, University of Saskatchewan, in Canadian Journal of Research

In the breeding of such crops as oats, barley, and sunflowers, where the hull is a substantial part of the grain and remains with the kernel when the grain is threshed, it is desirable to know the percentage of hull. The hull is almost worthless as feed and the breeder endeavours to produce varieties that are low in hull percentage. Hull percentage determinations by the usual hand methods are laborious and time consuming, particularly in the case of barley. It would seem that a rapid machine method of hull removal would be very welcome to breeders if such a method was as reliable as the present hand methods. Recently the writer developed a quick, cheap method of hull removal and it is being used very successfully on oats, barley, and sunflowers.

The new method resulted from attempts to speed up the dehulling of barley by blowing the seeds against a wire screen with compressed air. This proved unsatisfactory but when the wire screening was enclosed by a metal cup the results were most gratifying. It was apparent that the use of a jet of compressed air would be a valuable aid in dehulling seeds.

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD.—The new method consists fundamentally of violently agitating the grain while it is enclosed in a metal cup. Compressed air is used for this purpose and reduces the time of dehulling to a fraction of that taken by hand methods. A wire clamp attached to a wooden platform holds the cup in place. The apparatus, as shown in the engraving, consists of a metal cup (the one used is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter) with attachments that are used for barley, oat, and sunflower kernels. One attachment consists of a wire screen that lines the bottom, sides, and top of the cup. The top screen is made to fit snugly over the cup and is easily removed. This is a woven wire screen containing four wires to the inch one way and 14 the other. The screen acts as an abrasive surface in peeling the hulls off barley. Another attachment, used in removing the hulls from sunflower seeds, consists of the wire screen top but no lining in the cup. A third attachment consists of a cardboard lining at the bottom, sides, and top of the cup with no wire contact. The top cardboard is held in place by the wire



Metal Cup Compressed Air Nozzle and Screen of Seed Dehuller.

screen top. This third attachment is used in removing hulls from oats. The hulls of barley are removed by peeling, but those of oats and sunflowers are removed by bombarding the kernels against the sides and bottom of the cup.

OPERATION.—The bombarding of the kernels is done by putting the cup on its side and placing an air jet of about 20 lb. pressure per square inch at the bottom end of the open top of the cup. When the air is turned on, the kernels will fly around in the cup at a terrific speed. As the hulls fall off the kernels the air automatically forces them out thru the top screen, leaving clean, fully peeled seed in the cup. Frequently oat kernels are so thin that they may be forced thru the top screen and this is not desirable. To remedy this defect a cardboard disk, with a small opening for the air jet, is placed in the top screen and prevents the hulls from flying out. The hulls of

oats are fanned out of the kernels after the bombardment has ceased.

This apparatus may be used for determining the percentage kernel in various hulled crops. The desired amount of seed may be weighed out, placed in the cup, and then left to the action of the air jet.

The preliminary treatment and the duration of the air blast, in percentage kernel determinations, varies with the type of crop. Barley seed requires a preliminary soaking. Several grams are weighed out into a small dish. The dish is half filled with water at 130° F. The water is kept at this temperature for 30 to 45 min. The barley seeds, by this time, are quite swollen and the hulls are very soft. The seeds are then placed in the dehulling apparatus and left for 10 or 15 min. During this time the kernels are blown around inside the cup and are continually coming in contact with the wire screen. The hulls catch in the wire screen and are peeled off the kernels. The hulls are then forced out thru the top of the top screen by the air jet. After being air-dried the final weight of the sample is taken.

No preliminary treatment of oats is necessary. Several grams of oats may be weighed out and placed in the dehulling apparatus immediately. The air jet is then used for two or three minutes; a longer period may result in damage to the seed and loss of particles knocked off the seed. The kernel weight may be taken immediately.

Owing to variations in air pressure, hull thickness, and humidity, an exact time for the kernel bombardment of oats and barley cannot be stated. Some varieties of oats and barley, such as Banner and Plush, are easily dehulled and the duration of the air blast should be short. Other varieties such as Gopher and Hannchen do not shed their hulls readily and the duration of the air blast should be longer. Large differences in humidity also proved to be important. When the humidity of the laboratory was 10 per cent (in January), the cardboard lining was used for oats.

The results obtained from the air jet method of dehulling oats are lower than those resulting from the hand method. This is due to a small amount of breaking at the tips of the kernels and a subsequent loss of the broken pieces. The oat kernels as a whole also appear slightly polished owing to their contact with the smooth metal cup after being dehulled.



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Grain Carriers

PORTLAND, ORE.—Some mills have been closed and others are considering closing, as cars are not available to get wheat in from Montana for grinding mixtures.

EXPORT grain unloaded at United States ports in January totaled 2,578 cars, compared with 3,244 cars in January, 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ONE THOUSAND 50-ton box cars have been ordered by the Union Pacific from the Mount Vernon Car Mfg. Co., to cost nearly \$4,000,000 and to be delivered in the fall.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has placed in production a new style freight locomotive engine with 78 per cent more traction than the standard engine. It can pull 125 loaded cars at a speed exceeding 50 miles an hour.

CLASS I railroads on Feb. 1, 1945, had 36,734 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. On the like date last year, they had 33,411 on order. New freight cars on order included 18,997 plain box cars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.F.A. announced Feb. 23 that priorities will be granted for limited amounts of feed wheat out of Albany, N. Y., into New England on certification by the state Agricultural Adjustment Administration chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Knott of the Ass'n of American Railroads, is of opinion that when railroad companies cannot accept billing on loaded cars on account of embargo, such cars should be released from the demurrage rules.

THE prohibition against back-hauling of grain thru Hobart, Okla., has been canceled out of Service Order No. 189, thus permitting the Frisco trustees to haul out of line. Clarinda, Ia., is eliminated from the list thru which the Burlington was forbidden to haul out of line shipments of grain.

CLASS I railroads in the Western District in 1944 had an estimated net income after interest and rentals of \$301,000,000 compared with \$389,513,276 in 1943. Those same roads in 1944 had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$488,058,223, compared with \$602,483,810 in 1943.

EIGHT states already have proposed increases in gasoline taxes. One measure calls for a 2c per gallon boost to cover cost of a compulsory insurance program. Two states have bills to tax diesel fuel and another would make permanent an emergency gasoline tax increase. Constitutional amendments prohibiting diversion of motor vehicle and gasoline tax revenues have been introduced in seven states.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president's request for action on bills to expand the railroad retirement act is criticized. When the general old-age insurance plan was revised in 1939, other workers received some family benefits not granted to the railroad workers. The new legislative proposals seek not only to catch up with this but to put the railroad workers on an even more favored basis than they were before.

THE VOLUME of freight traffic handled by Class I railroads in January, 1945, measured in ton-miles of freight, decreased six per cent under the corresponding month of last year, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. Traffic in January amounted to approximately 57,000,000 ton-miles. The January freight traffic was three and one-half per cent greater than the like month two years ago, and two and one-quarter times that of 1939.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Feb. 17 totaled 43,036 cars, an increase of 1,689 cars above the preceding week

but a decrease of 7,701 cars below the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 17, totaled 27,201 cars, a decrease of 514 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 8,281 cars below the corresponding week of 1944.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order effective Feb. 24 and until Apr. 30 prohibiting railroads from furnishing cars for the movement of Mexican garbanzo beans from Galveston and Houston, Tex. The beans now are being held in storage at Galveston and Houston by the Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration, the United States Commercial Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation and the Texas Star Flour Mills for the movement through the United States to Canadian ports for movement beyond by water or to other points.

DEMURRAGE rules and charges will not be applied against cars placed for loading prior to the effective date of the recent embargo notices on eastern traffic, on which carriers could not accept billing or forwarding instructions tendered after embargoes were in effect. The first embargo notice, No. 35, was issued Jan. 22, effective "at once," to expire 12:01 a.m., Jan. 28. The second notice, No. 43, was issued Jan. 25, effective 12:01 a.m., Jan. 27, to expire 12:01 a.m., Jan. 30. The third, No. 47, was issued Feb. 1, effective 12:01 a.m., Feb. 3 to expire 12:01 a.m., Feb. 7.

Car Distribution Rules Made General

The rules governing distribution of cars for grain loading in time of shortage that have been in effect in the Northwest were made applicable in the entire United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Service Order No. 244 (revised) effective Feb. 26, and until Mar. 1, 1946, as follows:

It is ordered, That:

(a) Definitions. (i) The term "prompt loading," as used in these rules, is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 12:00 noon must be loaded and billing instructions tendered on or before 10:00 a.m. the following business day, failing which, such car will be charged against the consignor's or shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

(ii) The term "blocked elevator," as used in these rules, shall be held to mean an elevator containing grain to at least 90 per cent of its rated capacity and that the carrier's agent has been notified to this effect in writing and other consignors or shippers have been given an opportunity for verification. The term "rated capacity" shall be held to mean the capacity filed with State authorities as basis for license.

(b) Cars not to be furnished or supplied for grain loading. No common carrier by railroad

subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall supply or furnish any car to any consignor or shipper of grain for loading and transportation unless such consignor or shipper has first:

(i) Advised the carrier's agent daily of the total quantity of grain on hand available for prompt loading to be tendered for rail shipment on a subsequent day or days, and

(ii) Made a written order on the carrier's agent (See NOTE below) for cars wanted for grain loading showing the (a) date of order, (b) number of cars wanted, (c) whether car is for bulk or sacked grain, (d) destinations, (e) date wanted to load, (f) quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for rail shipment, and (g) name of shipper.

NOTE: Orders from shippers served by more than one railroad shall be placed jointly when cars are required from more than one carrier. Copies of all orders, whether single or joint, shall be sent as information to each of the other roads serving the industry. Such combined orders shall not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment.

(c) Distribution. After a consignor or shipper has complied with paragraph (b) hereof, each common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall supply a car or cars to such consignor or shipper but such carrier or carriers shall distribute its cars available for grain loading in accordance with the following rules:

(i) The ratio of the quantity of grain reported in accordance with paragraph (b) (i) hereof by each consignor or shipper to the total quantity of grain reported by all consignors or shippers shall be the percentage basis for the distribution of available cars at each station on any particular day for grain loading.

(ii) When a consignor's or shipper's pro-rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction will be carried to the consignor's or shipper's credit, and the consignor or shipper will be entitled to car supply on the basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

(iii) Cars shall not be furnished in excess of a consignor's or shipper's ability to load and ship promptly.

(iv) In case one or more elevators at a station are blocked, the available cars shall be distributed as follows: the first car to first elevator blocked and thereafter during such time as elevators remain blocked cars shall be distributed consecutively to blocked elevators in the order in which they became blocked until the blocked condition in all elevators is relieved. After each blocked elevator has been furnished one car, any cars remaining will be furnished all shippers at such station in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) hereof.

(d) Application. (i) The provisions of this order shall apply to intrastate as well as interstate commerce.

(ii) This order shall apply at all points located in the United States.

CARLTON D. MCKENZIE, of Quincy, Mich., has been nominated for a second term as pres. of the Millers National Federation.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

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MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

BREWERS dried grains production during January amounted to 15,500 tons, against 16,000 tons during January, 1944, as reported by the W.F.A.

DISTILLERS dried grains production for the month of January totaled 53,800 tons, against 34,200 tons during January a year ago, as reported by the W.F.A.

JACKSON, MISS.—Feed manufacturers are urged to write Si Corley, state commissioner of agriculture, giving a quarterly report during 1945 on all feeds shipped into the state of Mississippi, on forms supplied by him, to aid him in having the law amended in 1946 to do away with feed stamps, substituting a reporting system.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at a meeting held Feb. 9 adopted a resolution "That we defer holding the convention at any time until conditions warrant, the matter to be left with the executive committee to handle." Reports were made by L. R. Hawley on public relations, and J. A. McConnell and Frank Boling of the Feed Industry Council, the latter having spent much time at Washington recently.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Where the statute requires the seller to state the inspection tax separately from the purchase price paid by the purchaser on the bill, sales check or evidence of sale at the time of the transaction, tax may be added, or (2) where the statute requires the tax to be separately paid by the purchaser; or (3) where the statute permits the seller and he does state the tax separately. In no event, however, can more than the actual amount of the tax paid be added.

Portable Distillery to Consume Surplus Grain

At a recent conference in the Louisville offices of Jos. Seagram & Sons, Inc., L. A. Smith, research director, outlined a plan wherein he held that it would be possible to build and equip portable distilleries, placed on railroad cars, with a five car portable distillery perhaps made available that could roll onto a grain elevator siding, and work up surplus or other grain on hand into alcohol to supply the farmers of the district with motor fuel.

Such a portable plant, it was alleged would cost around \$185,000, and have a capacity of 500 bushels of grain daily, being about the size of the average country distillery in Kentucky. It was held that cost of production in this portable type distillery would be about the same as in the large distillery, due to elimination of transportation cost on grain.—A. W. W.

Quality of Western Canadian Barley

J. A. Anderson, chief chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, reports that the mean protein content of the 1944 barley crop is 11.4 per cent, which is lower than that for 1943 by 0.4 per cent. The mean protein content of the general-run of the crop, which includes old crop, new crop, and mixtures of old and new crop, is 11.8 per cent, or the same as that for a corresponding collection period last year.

In bushel weight and nitrogen content, the new crop 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row grades are identical, but the 3 C.W. Six-row is higher in percentage of heavy grade barley. In malt properties, 2 C.W. Six-row is slightly higher

than the 3 C.W. Six-row in extract, wort nitrogen, and saccharifying activity.

Grade for grade, the new crop is closely similar in quality to the 1943 crop, with the exception of nitrogen content, for which the new crop is slightly lower.

A Tribute to the Grain Industry

Excerpt from radio address by J. L. Welsh, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n:

It is true that the vast grain industry of America has grown from small beginnings. But that merely serves to emphasize the greatness of the industry today. One wonders if our forefathers, when they brought their few precious sacks of grain across the Atlantic, could possibly have imagined the magnitude of the yield from that grain within a few generations.

Surely they could not have fathomed the importance of our grain yield today. For not only does America's grain make her a truly independent nation in time of peace and a formidable power in time of war; but through the new science of chemurgy, our grain gives promise of new frontiers to be won in the post-war world.

Already we have begun to find uses for grain of which our fathers never dreamed. We are converting grain into alcohol, rubber, plastics, smokeless powder, vegetable oils, medicinals, dry ice and many other products; and at the same time, after these products are taken from the grain, the residue loses practically none of its value as a feed for livestock.

All this is possible because our pioneer fathers had the courage and initiative to plant their crops and put their faith in Nature. The proof that they were right lies in the results of their enterprise which we see today. Men who till the soil need no theory, no plan for success other than the good old-fashioned principle of individual enterprise; and the men who market and mill and sell grain and grain products have seen a great industry built on that principle.

Feeding During Transportation Tie-Up

What advice can be given to a dairyman who may temporarily, because of the transportation tie-up, be unable to get for his cows mixed dairy feed of the usual types or to get protein supplements to mix with home-grown grain?

In such a case, the cows should be fed, in place of mixed dairy feed, a mixture of whatever grain is available or can be secured. If this is done, there will probably be no marked drop in milk production during the few days when their regular feed is not available.

The grain should be ground, if possible, because cows do not chew and digest whole grain efficiently. However, it is much better to feed whole oats, corn, or other grain than to force the cows to get along temporarily without any concentrates at all. This would cause a decided drop in milk production.

The same weight of grain should be fed each cow as she has been receiving of mixed dairy feed, instead of feeding by measure, as various mixtures of grain differ considerably in weight per quart.

It is best to use a mixture of grain containing at least one-third oats to provide bulk. Wheat bran, if available, is a good substitute for oats, and will provide enough bulk if it forms 15 per cent by weight of the mixture. Bran is also a desirable addition to the mix-

ture, even when it contains oats. If only heavy grain, like ground corn or ground wheat is available, it should be fed on top of the silage, if possible.—F. B. Morrison, of Cornell.

Stability of D-Activated Sterol

When D-activated animal sterol was remixed with calcium carbonate and stored for 3½ weeks before incorporating it with a turkey starter mash, the tibia ash analysis showed that there was practically complete destruction of vitamin D at the premixed level of 100 units per 100 gm. of feed, and calcification was little better than that obtained without any vitamin D added to the ration. With 200 units of vitamin D per 100 gm. of the ration there was some improvement, but normal calcification was not induced until 400 units of vitamin D stored with calcium carbonate was tested.

When D-activated animal sterol was premixed with ground yellow corn, wheat, bran, wheat shorts, ground barley, alfalfa leaf meal, meat and bone scraps, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, dried buttermilk, and salt, there was little or no vitamin D destruction as measured by calcification of the tibiae of turkeys at 4 weeks of age.—Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Utilization of Proteins

By L. B. CORMAN, of animal nutrition section of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Less dependent upon dietary sources of high quality proteins are such animals as cattle, sheep, and goats. These animals are favored with a multiple stomach or digestive system that permits the growth of protein compounding bacteria and protozoa.

To further confuse protein utilization we find that the need for high quality proteins varies with the age of the animal. Whereas complete proteins may be needed by young pigs for growth or increase in muscle tissue, mature hogs can be maintained on relatively inefficient protein or protein mixtures such as corn and alfalfa hay.

Animal function or product yield may likewise affect protein demands. Although egg and milk production may be accomplished with proteins, adequate to maintain the respective animals, there is evidence to indicate that wool and fur-bearing animals demand and respond to proteins of respectable quality. Among these animals, differences in protein quality may be measured by wool or fur growth in addition to gains in body weight.

Protein supplementation is not new. It is one of the oldest phases of nutrition. But our interpretation of protein supplementation is new. Investigations and experience gained even five years ago on protein supplementation was undoubtedly "colored" by accessory nutritional factors associated with the protein. Synthetic vitamins and vitamin concentrates are recent developments. Five years ago rations depended upon crude carriers for these factors and frequently animal protein concentrates were the principal carriers. Thus we realize that we are just now entering the era of true protein research.

Corn gluten meal is certainly justified in many poultry rations for its favorable effect on pigmentation. Linseed oil meal is universally used for its gently regulatory effect upon the digestive system.

Commercial meat and bone scraps, and tankage improve the performance of practically all oilseed proteins with the exception of soybean oil meal in poultry starting and growing rations. Here, the higher protein efficiency of soybean oil meal improves the performance of meat scraps, but only in rare cases has there been a mutual supplementary effect. Laying rations for poultry perform to better advantage when soybean oil meal protein is supplemented with limited amounts of meat scrap protein. The advantage is not so much increased egg production as better maintenance of body weight.

The incredibly small amount of 0.2 per cent

methionine added to a ration in which soybean oil meal is the sole source of supplementary protein has increased the rate of gain some 15 per cent, even to the extent that such gains excel that of a practical ration composed of the customary grains, millfeeds, dried milk, fish meal and soybean oil meal.

Such findings applied to other proteins may give way to an entirely new trend in compound-
ing rations.

Substitutions for Laying Mash

Omission of mash from the diet of laying pullets for a period of 6 days during March, May and July, with grain fed ad lib. at the same time, resulted in a slight drop in egg production with a return to normal in approx. 2 weeks following the test period, at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. When the time without mash was extended to 30 days, egg production was retarded.

The replacing of the mash with whole soybeans boiled in water for 1 hr. and fed at the rate of 5 lbs. dry for 100 birds daily, plus 1 lb. of a mineral mixture consisting of 7 parts superphosphate, 2 parts limestone flour and 1 part of salt, or the dilution of 100 lbs. of the regular mash with an equal amount of corn meal plus 5 lbs. of superphosphate, 2 lbs. of limestone flour and 1 lb. of salt resulted in the maintenance of egg production for a period of 30 days at a level approximating but not equal to that of a control group.

The regular mash used as a control in all trials consisted of 270 lbs. yellow corn meal, 150 lbs. wheat bran, 150 lbs. feeding oat meal, 125 soybean oil meal, 100 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 50 lbs. meat scrap, 50 lbs. white fish meal, 50 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal, 20 lbs. steamed bone meal, 20 lbs. calcite flour with manganese added, 10 lbs. table salt and 5 lbs. feeding oil (3000A, 400D). The grain fed ad lib., in all trials consisted of whole oats and a mixture of cracked yellow corn and wheat in equal parts.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

The Ever Normal Granary

The "Ever-normal Granary," as a means of permanently stabilizing the grain market, is being revived. As we understand the term, the Ever-normal Granary is a name given to a policy which seeks, by means of a variable stock, to meet all deficiencies of current market supplies and demand, and thus achieve price stability. The stock is increased when the seasonal supply is in excess of the demand and decreased when the supply falls below the demand. In theory, it performs a service which, under free open market conditions, is performed by the trade, principally thru the futures market, the difference being that "futures" trading seeks an economic price and the ever-normal granary a stabilized price. The one endeavors to equalize supply and demand thru price, the other thru deliberate variations of the regulating stock. While futures trading permits a maximum development of supply and demand, the ever-normal granary is content with a minimum demand, which is sacrificed for a relatively high price.

THE FIRST SERIOUS ATTEMPT to apply the theory of the ever-normal granary to wheat was made in the United States in 1929. The agency for the experiment was the Federal Farm Board, which was given a capital of \$500,000,000. After ineffectual attempts to stem the decline in prices thru loans to growers, it expended its capital in 1930 by buying cash and "futures" wheat in order to stabilize prices at 80c a bushel, Chicago. As a fact, the price was forced up to that level, and remained there for some time, but since the Board had used up all its capital, no stabilizing operations were attempted in respect of the 1931 crop and prices slumped again. The Farm Board was eventually wound up with a net liability of \$344,000,000.

SIMILAR ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS were made by the Canadian Wheat Pools and the Canadian Wheat Board, while the Commodity Credit Corporation, which replaced the American Farm Board in 1933 had, by 1940, also come close to financial difficulties. However, the war broke out in time to help the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the stocks which it accumulated have been of some value in raising America's livestock population to meet the war-time food program. Actually, livestock numbers were increased too rapidly in 1943-44; markets were glutted with meats and dairy products and it has been necessary this season considerably to reduce the animal population. Nevertheless, the partial success of utilizing in war the stocks accumulated in peace, has enabled the Government to make out some sort of a case for the ever-normal granary. Incidentally, the principle of the ever-normal granary is embodied in the international wheat agreement, the idea being that each country so regulates its stocks as to supply its own export quota, even in seasons of small production.

We have not the space to argue the case fully, but we can mention a number of reasons why we believe the ever-normal granary will fail. Firstly, it is very expensive. The cost of storing grain in the United States is 12c a bushel a year, and hundreds of millions of bushels would be involved, sometimes for years on end. If the United States could stand the expense, other countries could not. Wars are not of such frequent occurrence as to justify the carrying of huge stocks of food from one war to another, or even from the trough of a depression to the height of a boom. The idea is essentially restrictive. Demand is restricted by stabilizing the price at a relatively high level, while the supply must be restricted eventually thru acreage reduction. Freedom of production and a guaranteed remunerative price must break down.

AN OBVIOUS WEAKNESS of the ever-normal granary is that it creates a bearish supply situation alongside a bullish price. Supply is maintained in excess of demand and buyers are consequently aware they are pay-

ing more for their wheat than they would have to pay if exporting countries released their hold on huge stocks.

The ever-normal granary is economically objectionable because of its artificiality and morally objectionable in that it deliberately withholds food from the market. Countries short of foreign exchange and short of food would soon tire of it, and would take steps to make themselves independent of the sources of supply which it controlled. Certainly, it would do nothing to solve the paradox of scarcity in the midst of plenty.—*Corn Trade News*.

Feed Industry Meeting Feb. 23

Three men representing each of the Class A and Class B feed manufacturers met officials of the W.F.A. and O.P.A. at Washington, Feb. 23, to consider margins.

The feed industry was represented by Frank E. Boling, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, who is chairman of the Class A Feed Industry Advisory Committee; Lloyd Riford, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.; Fred Thomas, General Mills, Inc., Detroit; Austin Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., who is chairman of the Class B committee; Bruce Silcox, Co-operative G.L.F., Buffalo, and J. E. Donovan, Albert Lea, Minn.

In question is whether margins should be figured on replacement costs or above ceilings.

Margins over ceilings is the basis favored by the manufacturers, as this would permit free movement under ceiling prices.

The bureaucrats seem to be striving for replacement basis.

Lyman Peck Now Feed Consultant

Lyman Peck has opened an office at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., as a feed consultant.

Much new information on the nutritional requirements of livestock and poultry is being reported and much more will be forthcoming. Many new sources of vitamins, and the amino acids that make up protein, will be available to feed mixers.

It is his purpose to continue to keep in close touch with the research in nutrition and management of livestock and poultry in order to assist his clients with their problems.

The proper interpretation, and practical application of this information, will enable feed mixers to produce better and more efficient feeds, that can successfully meet postwar competition.



Lyman Peck, Chicago, Ill.

Citrus Molasses as a Feed

The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station has made a report in the Journal of Dairy Science on citrus molasses as a feed by R. B. Becker, P. T. Dix Arnold and Geo. K. Davis, as follows:

Citrus molasses first was produced during the 1941-1942 canning season in Florida. In three successive years, 2,500 tons, 4,700 tons, and 10,000 tons have been produced. The potential production is 1 ton of molasses per 2 tons of dried citrus pulp. Last year, around 60,000 tons of dried citrus pulp were produced.

Citrus molasses is an additional by-product of the canning of citrus fruit and juice. In this industry, about 67.5 per cent of the bulk citrus fruits remain as peel, rag, and seed, after the hearts, juice, and citrus concentrate are conserved for human consumption. This residue of fresh pulp contains about 85 per cent of moisture, most of which is in the form of water bound to the pectin and other constituents. This fresh pulp is pulverized in a hammer mill, a small amount of calcium compound added and allowed to react for 20 to 30 minutes. This reaction liberates water, part of which is removed by pressing. The press cake then is converted into dried citrus pulp.

The press juice from the processed pulp contains nearly 6 per cent of solids, mostly sugars. Naringin, a glucoside, which imparts a characteristic slightly bitter flavor to the peel, is present in the press juice. The press juice is evaporated under partial vacuum to a syrup reading 75 degrees Brix. Exact composition of this syrup or "citrus molasses" varies slightly as the season advances. The main constituents of citrus molasses are reducing and non-reducing sugars, in varying proportions. Of course, fiber is absent. Little crude fat is present, since the peel oils are quite volatile and are removed largely during evaporation. From 3 to 5 per cent of crude protein is present, 57 to 65 per cent of nitrogen free extract and 3 to 5 per cent of ash.

Since molasses is used extensively in some areas to facilitate ensiling non-saccharin grasses and legumes, citrus molasses was tested for the same purpose. Napier grass is one of the erect perennial sub-tropical grasses. Pigeon peas is a tall growing legume grown on Pacific islands. Citrus molasses was added at levels of 2 and 4 per cent with Napier grass and 4 per cent with Pigeon peas. The Napier grass silage was rated excellent and the Pigeon pea silage as good. Jersey heifers preferred the Napier-and-molasses silage over plain Napier grass silage. The Pigeon pea silage also was eaten, but rated below Napier silage in palatability.

Considerable citrus molasses is being returned to citrus pulp press cake before converting it into dried molasses citrus pulp. Color of the molasses renders the dried molasses citrus pulp slightly darker than plain citrus pulp, drying temperatures possibly affecting the degree of color. It is a desirable bulky carbohydrate concentrate feed. The tendency of dried molasses to draw moisture may limit the amount of molasses that can be added, particularly when the dried pulp may be stored for some months, or shipped into humid regions.

Conversion of the press juice from fresh citrus pulp into citrus molasses is placing another high energy feed on the market in the southeast. Every indication points to an increase in volume of this new product as rapidly as facilities become available. Citrus molasses is a product adapted particularly for use in mixed dairy feeds.

Digestion trials have not been conducted on citrus molasses. Since it resembles beet and cane molasses, it is assumed that the digestion coefficients would be about the same. F. B. Morrison cited these coefficients from 30 trials, in "Feeds and Feeding," 20th edition. Applying these values to the analyses of citrus molasses, gave estimated values of 1.4 per cent of digestible crude protein and 56.7 per cent of total

digestible nutrients, based on 69.9 per cent of dry matter in the molasses.

Citrus molasses has been tried with dairy cattle in a number of ways. As 5 and 10 per cent of mixed concentrates, dairy cows cleaned up the total offering immediately. When offered undiluted to 34 Jersey and Guernsey cows, 26 animals refused it on first offering, 17 on second, and 8 on the third offering. It is believed that cows would learn to take it, but it appeared less palatable for feeding separately. The flavor of naringin apparently is involved, as cows would extend their tongues and twist them from side to side. The taste buds for bitterness are on the sides of the tongue toward its base, which may account for their reaction to the citrus molasses. When citrus and cane molasses were blended in the ratio of 1 to 1, and 3 to 1, another group of cows ate it greedily, consuming all of either blend.

To study any possible effect of citrus molasses on flavor of milk, four Jersey cows were held in dry lot and then fed concentrates containing 10 per cent of this molasses two hours prior to milking time. Comparing milk samples taken subsequently with those prior to the test, workers at the Dairy Products Laboratory were able to detect some slight feed flavor. This flavor, however, was not intense nor was it objectionable in any way.

Dust as an Insecticide

By DR. B. N. SMALLMAN, entomologist,
Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners

THE TRUE EFFECT of dusts was finally discovered when it was found that they were more effective against weevils in dry grain than in "tough" grain. Weevils, and nearly all grain pests, are small, having a relatively large surface from which they may lose water by evaporation. They normally lose small amounts of water to the air, and the drier the air the greater the loss by evaporation. It follows therefore that since the dusts kill insects more readily in dry grain than in "tough" grain, the action of the dusts may very well be to increase the rate of water loss.

This actually is what happens, for when weevils are lightly dusted, they at once begin to lose weight at a rate 2 to 3 times as fast as undusted weevils, and the loss in weight is due to loss of water from the insects. When insects killed by dusts are dissected, their tissues are found to be shriveled and dessicated. Humidity has a marked effect on the mortality of dusted weevils, high humidities reducing the mortality, but at humidities as high as 95 per cent R.H. the mortality of dusted weevils is about three times that of undusted weevils. The dusts themselves do not absorb water from the insects, but promote an increase in the normal loss of water from the insects to the air. Exactly how this is accomplished is not completely understood. The hard cuticle of insects is covered with a fatty film, and this film protects the insect from excessive water loss. Professor Briscoe suggests that the dusts may act to break this fatty film, creating small patches permeable to water, and leaving the insect at the mercy of the dryness of the air.

The discovery by Professor Briscoe and colleagues, of a dust which is effective at far lower concentrations brings the dust insecticides into the realm of practicability. The new dust is a fine, white powder, chemically inert, insoluble in water, non-poisonous and free from the hazard of silicosis. The best previous dusts produced a 30 to 40 per cent kill of weevils at a concentration of 1 part dust in 100 parts wheat; the new dust produces the same mortality at a concentration of 1 part in 1,000 parts of wheat. It is therefore about 10 times as effective as the best previous dusts. The new dust was also found to be effective against a number of other insect pests of stored products.

THE RAPIDITY of the action is astonishing. With total exposure time of 7 hours at the end of that period dusted beetles had lost water to the extent of 40 per cent of their

body weight and were all dead, while undusted beetles had lost about 15 per cent of water on the basis of body weight and only a few of them were dead. Rust-red grain beetles have a moisture content of about 60 per cent, so that a loss of 40 per cent is severe enough to cause death by dessication.

Government Wheat Control in Australia

Australia is making an effort to stretch her crop year supplies of 125 million bushels as far as possible. The sale of wheat for feed is being limited to the average sales for this purpose made by the Wheat Board during the nine-month period ending Sept. 30, 1944. It is hoped that this restriction, coupled with a break in the drought, will limit the use of wheat for feed during the present crop year to 43 million bushels. Wheat for stock feed has recently been passing out at a rate in excess of one million bushels per week.

The Australian Government has limited its wheat acreage during the war owing to the loss of export markets which loss, in turn, is attributable to the long ocean haul to the United Kingdom and the shortage of shipping space. The Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan has been in operation during the past four crop years. Under this plan an acreage allotment is made to each grower according to the average which he seeded during a basic four-year period.

In 1943-44 farmers received 4/ 1 1/3d (\$1.20 Canadian), net growers' siding, for bagged wheat and 3/ 11 1/3d (\$1.06 Canadian) net for bulk wheat on the first 3,000 bus. delivered. The payment for excess quota wheat depends on the price for which the Government is able to dispose of it. Altho it is expected that this plan will be modified in 1945-46 to permit of an increase in seeded acreage, no announcement has, as yet, been made.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Poultry Books

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card. A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. 603 pages. 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

MODERN POULTRY FARMING—by L. M. Hurd. Thoroughly modern in every respect, a practical guide for large and small poultry keepers. Feeds to use to develop husky broilers and heavy egg producers in the shortest time. Which feeds contain the essential vitamins in the cheapest form. Weight 2 lbs., 600 pages, 200 illustrations, indexed, \$4.00 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull. Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages. 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

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Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

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Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

Iodine and Fluorine in Sheep Nutrition

In three experiments at the Indiana Station lambs which received 6 mg. of fluorine from rock phosphate per kilogram of live weight grew less rapidly than lambs which received no fluorine. Additions of iodine in iodized salt in the third of these trials did not counteract the deleterious effect of fluorine on growth. Iodized salt fed in the experiment caused the production of thyroid glands that were normal with respect to iodine content and microscopic structure. The presence of fluorine in the ration increased the percentage of iodine in the thyroid gland, both when there was adequate and inadequate iodine intake. The total iodine in the thyroid was increased in some cases and decreased in others.

Each of three experiments was conducted with four lots of four or five lambs each fed rock phosphate, supplying 0, 1.5, 3.0, and 6.0 mg. of fluorine per kilogram of body weight. There were variations in the salt consumption in that block salt was fed in the first experiment, iodine-free salt in the second, and iodized salt in the third. The thyroid glands were weighed, analyzed, and the pituitaries assayed with chicks for thyrotropic hormones in the second and third experiments. The addition of iodine to various rations decreased the relative thyrotropic hormone content of the pituitaries.

Vitamin A in Reproduction and Milk Production

By L. A. MOORE, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Research work carried out at several stations has shown carotene (Provitamin A) to be absolutely essential to the health and reproduction of dairy cattle. When this factor is lacking in the ration during the reproductive cycle, dead, paralyzed and weak calves result. Frequently there will be retention of the placental membranes requiring manual removal.

The cause of the paralysis in the calves is due to a degeneration of the nerve tracts of the spinal cord. The blindness is due to a degeneration of the optic nerves.

The requirements of dairy cattle, according to data from the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, indicate that an intake of 40 to 50 micrograms of carotene per pound of body weight is necessary in order to prevent reproductive difficulties. In terms of hay these requirements would be more than met by most No. 2 U. S. grades of hays. However, if the hay fed was only No. 3 grade, there would be some possibility that the deficiency might appear at times especially following dry pasture years. Where cows have access to good green pasture during the summer they store up a considerable reserve which is generally sufficient to carry mature cows through the winter even though the roughages are not of average quality.

Further data secured at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that if the ration contains sufficient carotene for reproduction, that amount is also sufficient for proper milk production. Therefore the requirements for milk production do not appear to be any greater than for reproduction.

The vitamin A content of milk is considerably lowered during the winter feeding season compared to that produced while cows are on pasture. Whether or not dairymen will be asked to increase the vitamin A content of the winter produced milk in market milk areas after the war remains to be seen. The American Medical Ass'n has expressed interest in this subject. It seems doubtful that such can be accomplished by using field-cured hays. The use of grass silage offers some possibility in this direction.

The amount of carotene necessary to bring the vitamin A potency of winter milk up to that of summer milk is about 600,000 to 700,000 I. U. of carotene per day. In order to produce the

same effect with vitamin A per se, an intake of 250-300 I.U. is required according to data published by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station. The cow is not a very efficient user of either carotene or vitamin A since only 1 to 3 per cent of the vitamin A or carotene fed actually appears in the milk.

During recent years data reported from California indicated that the feeding of vitamin A concentrates promoted some increase in milk production. These data have not been substantiated by work reported from Wisconsin and Idaho.

Commercial products containing vitamin A have recently appeared on the market which are supposed to increase milk production. The first one developed was tried extensively at the Walker-Gorden farm in New Jersey with apparently good results. Increases of 4 pounds of milk per cow per day were reported. Preliminary data on this product have been secured at the University of Maryland. These data will be presented.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Hilltop Farm Feed Co., composed of Frank E. and L. Virginia Moore, pleaded guilty to misbranding Hilltop Calf Meal, found to contain less protein and fat than labeled.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jos. C. and Stephen R. Winslow of the Mutual Products Co. pleaded guilty to misbranding in a statement that one pound of the article, Mutual Compound, would equal 85 lbs. of separated milk, and were fined \$100.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Vitamized Feed Co. was found by the Food and Drug Administration to have made false representations of Egg Mash Maker, Chick and Growing Mash Maker and Metabolator. A shipment of 179 100-lb. bags to St. Paul, Minn., was released under bond for relabeling.

Corn, the Wonder Crop

By HOWARD J. GRAMLICH, general agricultural agent, C. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Corn has taken on a new aspect since the advent of this war. Today it, and its products, are among the chief components of many war commodities. Corn is much more important in industry than ever before. Not only is the grain of importance, but we have learned that the cobs have relatively high value. For instance, the railroad which I represent handles a large number of ground corncobs to a plant which is producing furfural. The probable use of ground corncobs in the future, possesses no limit.

Ground corncobs are likewise being used in many cases as bedding by the livestock men. A prominent southern Wisconsin farmer who grows a large amount of hybrid corn and handles a good deal of livestock, last year hired his corncobs ground for bedding, at \$2.50 per ton. In all he used 140 ton. He found the product entirely satisfactory and in the absence of straw, a very acceptable substitute.

The Ohio Experiment Station has recently released data on the feeding value of ground corncobs. Under certain conditions in beef cattle tests the cobs, replaced an equal amount, in weight, of shelled corn in producing gain. In these tests the cobs were, of course, mixed with grain.

Molasses, Soy and Corn Meal Additions to Silage

Coefficients of digestibility and the metabolizable energy of corn meal-soybean silage and molasses-soybean silage were determined. The addition of corn meal to the soybeans as a preservative did not increase the total digestible nutrients of the resulting silage as much as had been expected. This observation, linked with that of lower milk production in the feeding trials, indicates a loss of about 10 per cent of the nutrients of the corn meal.

The molasses-soybean silage was less digestible and contained less metabolizable energy when fed alone than when fed with hay and grain. The corn meal-soybean silage fed with hay alone was slightly more digestible than the same silage fed with hay and grain. A depression in the digestibility of the crude fiber of the soybeans preserved with corn meal was apparent.

The volatile acids of the silages lost on drying ranged from 0.95 to 1.20 per cent and averaged 1.07 per cent on a wet basis. The nitrogen losses in percentage of the total nitrogen, on drying the silages, averaged 9.2 per cent, whereas for the feces the losses ranged from 2.6 to 22.4 per cent and averaged 12.2 per cent. These losses were accounted for in the analysis and calculations.—Bull. 713, New Jersey Agri. Exp. Station.

VIO BIN CORP., Monticello, Ill., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting the therapeutic properties of a wheat germ preparation sold as "Life of Wheat."



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Insect Infestation Measured by Carbon Dioxide Production

R. W. Howe and T. A. Oxley in the Bulletin of Entomological Research describe the technic for routine determination of the CO₂ output of samples of grain; its concentration in the intergranular air during incubation for 24 hr. at 25° C. is known as the "carbon dioxide figure" of the sample. A high CO₂ figure indicates that the grain is unsuitable for storage; it is largely a measure of insect infestation, and a table is given by which the numbers of various

species of insects common in grain may be estimated from the CO₂ figure.

Meal from Bin-Burned Soybeans Good for Swine

In Illinois during the spring and summer of 1942, many soybeans came out of storage in a badly damaged or "bin-burned" condition caused by an excess moisture. A sample of soybean meal was prepared by the expeller method from some of these damaged soybeans for comparison with normal expeller soybean meal prepared from mature soybeans that appeared sound after storage. The soybeans from which the bin-burned meal used in this test was prepared were described as "average 75 to 80 per cent damaged." At the Illinois station in the fall of 1942, a study was made of the feeding value of the bin-burned soybean meal in comparison with normal expeller soybean meal for growing-fattening pigs in dry lot.

The method used consisted of feeding the pigs by the paired feeding technique for equal gains in order to obtain quantitative results. The writers believe this is the first time that paired feeding for equal gains has been attempted with swine. One pig of each pair received the check ration which contained normal soybean meal, while the other pig was fed the ration which contained bin-burned soybean meal.

The pigs were paired on the basis of weight, litter, sex, breed, type, condition, and probable outcome. Ten pairs of pigs were fed. They were purebred Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys, Hampshires, and Poland Chinas raised on the University farm. Their weights varied from 28 to 80 pounds at the beginning of the test. The youngest pairs were 51 to 56 days old when the test began.

The basal ration used consisted of ground yellow corn, soybean meal, alfalfa meal, and mineral mixture. The mineral mixture was composed of 2 parts of ground limestone, 2 parts of steamed bonemeal, and 1 part of salt. The proportion of corn and soybean meal in the mixture was varied as the pigs increased in weight, whereas the alfalfa meal was fed at the 10-per cent level and the mineral mixture was fed at the 2-per cent level thruout the experiment.

The pigs were kept on concrete floors, the control pigs in one group and the pigs receiving the bin-burned soybean meal in another. The four small pigs of each group were also separated from the six larger pigs of the group. Each subgroup was given a pen in the central swine barn opening onto an outside concrete runway to which the pigs had access.

The experiment began on Sept. 8, 1942, and was discontinued after 134 days, but before the pigs reached market weight, because the supply of bin-burned meal was exhausted.

SUMMARY.—When a feed mixture of ground yellow corn, normal expeller soybean meal, alfalfa meal, steamed bonemeal, limestone, and sodium chloride was compared with a similar feed mixture in which expeller soybean meal prepared from bin-burned soybeans was fed to growing pigs in place of normal soybean meal, both mixtures were consumed readily. The paired feeding method for equal gains was used in this trial, which involved 10 pairs of young pigs. In 5 pairs of pigs, the check mate made more economical gains as measured by feed eaten per pound of grain. In 4 pairs, the mated bin-burned soybean meal gained more economically, while in 1 pair the economy of gains was the same.

These results are too nearly a chance distribution to indicate any statistically significant differences in the feeding value of the two feed mixtures. From these data, it may therefore be concluded that the soybean meal prepared from the damaged soybeans was equal in feeding value to the soybean meal prepared from sound soybeans for growing-fattening pigs in dry lot.—Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Supply Trade

DETROIT, MICH.—The Industrial Conveyor Corp. of 678 Henry St. has been incorporated at \$50,000 to sell industrial conveyors. Robert W. Wood of 10494 Bryden is named as the incorporator.—P. J. P.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Richard Gerber has acquired the interest of his father, A. W. Gerber, in the J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works, and will continue the manufacture of and gradually expand its line of elevator equipment.

NEWARK, N. J.—Acqua-Pruf, Inc., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to desist from using the words "waterproof" or "waterproofing" as descriptive when the product is not efficacious under all conditions of use.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over 8,300 vested patents and patent applications have been licensed by the Alien Property Custodian to more than 600 American firms and individuals. Licenses under these patents are readily obtainable by any U. S. citizen for an administrative fee of \$15.

A COMMITTEE of eight industrial executives with Charles E. Wilson, pres. of the General Electric Co. as chairman, has been appointed by the Sec'y of Commerce to advise the Department of Commerce and the American Standards Ass'n on future plans for standards work. This appointment is the first action to come out of a conference of 50 business leaders held in New York on Jan. 12 at the invitation of the Sec'y of Commerce to make recommendations to him in regard to the relative roles which should be played by government and industry in standards activities.

Books Received

YEARBOOK of Railroad Information, 1944 edition, is a valuable compendium of authoritative facts relating to volume of freight and passenger traffic, equipment, employees, earnings, and capitalization, issued by the Eastern Railroads Presidents Conference Committee on Public Relations, New York 6, N. Y.

FIELD SEED GUIDE of the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n gives the name and address of every producer of certified seed soybeans, oats, winter wheat, spring wheat, spring barley, red clover, alfalfa, bromegrass, broomcorn and hybrid corn, stating the variety and the individual acreage. The leading varieties are illustrated and described. Copyright by Ill. Crop Imp. Ass'n, Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, Ill.

FOOD REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE deals thoroly with the practical problems confronting every producer, manufacturer, packer and distributor of food products under Federal law—their labeling, packaging, grading, and marketing regulation generally. Written in clear, specific, non-technical language, here is a book which explains and interprets, for layman and lawyer alike, every phase of these important subjects. Replete with thousands of helpful suggestions, precedents, references of all kinds, this book will prove a valuable addition to every business, technical, and law library. No other work on the subject is comparable in scope or in detail with this volume. Much of the material in this book is not duplicated anywhere and is only available here. The author, Arthur D. Herrick, was successfully engaged in food advertising and merchandising before his admission to the New York and federal bar. He has handled many matters before the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Trade Commission and other agencies, and served as regional Food Rationing Attorney for the O.P.A. Buckram, 646 pages, 6x9 ins., Revue Publishing Co., 32 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. \$10.

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Vitamin D for Four-Footed Animals

By F. B. MORRISON, Animal Husbandry Dept., Cornell University

It has been shown in various investigations that four-footed animals, as well as humans and poultry, require vitamin D for the proper assimilation and utilization of calcium and phosphorus. Also, it has been found that, differing radically from the situation with poultry, irradiated ergosterol, as contained in irradiated yeast is an efficient source of vitamin D for four-footed farm animals.

Vitamin D deficiencies can readily be produced in these farm animals by feeding them restricted rations and preventing access to direct sunlight. Such conditions are abnormal, however, and are far different from those met under usual farm conditions.

From the practical standpoint, therefore, the chief question for each class of stock is whether there is apt to be any deficiency of vitamin D when these animals are maintained under practical conditions, with the usual normal exposure to sunlight and when they are fed rations that are otherwise satisfactory.

DAIRY COWS.—In investigations at the South Dakota Station Olson and Wallis raised dairy calves in a shed from which direct sunlight was excluded, in comparison with others which had exposure to the sunlight. The experiment was continued to the fourth generation. When the roughage was alfalfa hay, the no-sunlight cattle made normal growth or better with no evidence of vitamin D deficiency. They concluded, "Animals at this station have been continued under the no-sunlight conditions thru gestation and lactation until the fourth generation has appeared with no evidence of abnormal conditions developing." The milk from the no-sunlight cows was, however, somewhat lower in vitamin D, and they reported later that under these extreme conditions the no-sunlight cows did not maintain as good a level of production in successive lactations.

Later, these investigators subjected dairy cattle to still more rigorous conditions by feeding no-sunlight animals no normal roughage whatsoever, but using molasses, dried beet pulp as the bulky part of the ration. Such conditions produced definite symptoms of vitamin D deficiency.

Feeding no-sunlight cows that showed deficiency symptoms only 2 pounds of alfalfa hay a day was a curative, however. They found that "The stiffness soon disappeared and the appetite and milk production improved. The calcium and inorganic phosphorus of the blood returned toward normal."

Even on an abnormal ration containing no vitamin D, it required 3 to 4 months for high producing no-sunlight cows to show deficiencies, and lower producers became depleted only after lactation was nearly completed. It was found that sunlight even in November and December was effective in overcoming the vitamin D deficient condition.

Wallis has recently stated that 3,000 International Units of vitamin D per head daily may be close to the minimum requirement of a fairly good milking dairy cow, but suggests 12,000 to 15,000 units for high-producing cows.

In considering whether there is apt to be a deficiency of vitamin D in any herd of well-fed dairy cows under practical conditions, the investigations are of significance that were conducted at the Wisconsin Station several years ago to determine whether the best possible nutrition would lessen the ravages of Bang's disease.

One group of cows was fed sun-cured legume hay and corn silage for roughage, with pasture high in legumes in summer, and received supplements of bone meal and cod-liver oil, in addition to a good concentrate mixture. Another group received grass hay instead of legume hay, with grass pasture in summer, with a concentrate mixture as low as possible in calcium and phosphorus, and without the bone meal or

cod-liver oil. Both groups were exposed to infection.

The cows on the "good" ration showed no more resistance to Bang's disease and actually produced less milk, on account of the now-known effect of cod-liver oil on milk production. Though the poor ration contained only 0.2 per cent calcium, on slaughter the skeletons of cows fed the "poor" ration were entirely normal and contained as much calcium as those which had received the calcium-rich ration plus cod-liver oil.

DAIRY CALVES.—It was concluded from Pennsylvania experiments that dairy calves require 300 U.S.P. Units of vitamin D per 100 pounds weight for normal growth. In experiments by the Iowa and New York (Geneva) Stations and the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture there was no benefit from adding a vitamin D supplement to the rations of calves fed alfalfa hay or other good hay.

On the other hay, there has been a benefit, sometimes very slight, from adding such a supplement to the ration in other experiments. In Oregon tests there was a benefit when the roughage was oat hay. In Pennsylvania and New York (Cornell) experiments the addition of vitamin A and D to a calf starter was beneficial, and in Minnesota experiments the addition of cod-liver oil to the ration of calves fed alfalfa hay for roughage was beneficial to Guernseys and Jerseys, although it did not increase the growth of Holsteins. In Michigan experiments 2 pounds of No. 1 alfalfa hay prevented rickets in dairy calves.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—A recent investigation by the Rowett Research Institute in Scotland shows that lambs may suffer from vitamin D deficiency when fed indoors on a ration containing no hay, but only straw and turnips for roughage. However, under practical conditions sheep are out in the sunshine most of the time. Also, it is well known that legume hay or mixed hay high in legumes is nearly essential for efficient sheep production under farm conditions, from other standpoints than vitamin D. It seems very doubtful whether sheep or lambs would be benefited from a vitamin D supplement under usual practical conditions.

The same can be said, so far as we know, for beef cattle.

SWINE.—There is no question but what

swine often suffer from vitamin D deficiency under practical conditions. However, investigations we conducted at Wisconsin, even before vitamin D was discovered, proved that including even 5 per cent of good alfalfa or other legume hay in the rations of fall pigs was insurance, under usual conditions, of any deficiency of vitamin A or vitamin D. Similarly, supplying brood sows with legume hay met their vitamin A and vitamin D requirements.

On account of the great amount of cloudy weather we have here at Ithaca in the fall and winter, Professor J. P. Willman and I conducted experiments to find whether there would be a benefit from adding cod-liver oil or cod-liver oil concentrate to a ration containing 5 per cent of good alfalfa hay. In four experiments pigs receiving cod-liver oil gained no more rapidly than those receiving the unsupplemented ration, and the feed cost per 100 pounds gain was 29 cents more. Pigs receiving cod-liver oil made a trifle more rapid gains on the average, but the difference was not significant. The feed cost per 100 pounds gain was 26 cents more than on the unsupplemented ration.

In these experiments there was no difference in the thrift of the pigs on the unsupplemented and the supplemented rations.

Pigs Gain More on Heavy Than Light Barley

In two tests of 105 and 113 days conducted in dry lot and on pasture with totals of 30 pigs on each type of barley, average daily gains of 1.48 and 1.38 lb., respectively, were produced on Spartan and malting-type barleys when fed free-choice with tankage and soybean meal.

The pigs on the malting-type barleys not only made slower gains but consumed more barley and practically 50 per cent more of the protein feeds per unit of gain. There was practically no difference in the rate of gain or feed required by 8 shoats fed free-choice on Trebi barley and a similar number of shoats on malting barley. In one experiment an average daily gain of 1.84 lb. was made on hull-less barley supplemented with tankage, alfalfa hay, and minerals, whereas a similar number of shoats on hulled barley in place of hull-less barley made 1.65 lb. gain per day.—So. Dak. Sta. Bull. 366.

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Service to patrons was the guiding thought in planning the new elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Alburnett, Ia.

In the foreground in the engraving herewith is the cob burner, and behind are the elevator, 23x46 ft.; mixing room, 20x25 ft., and, farthest back, the warehouse, 24x122 ft. At the left is the front office with circular wall, back of which is the sales dock along the driveway, all built of tile.

The basement extends under the office and dock, affording storage, room for heater and for fuel. The feed milling room is on the main floor of the elevator, 18 ft. by 21 ft.

In the driveway, 12 ft. 6 ins. wide, is an overhead electric truck lift, ear corn dump with drag feed to corn sheller of 1,000 bus. per hour capacity, two grain dumps having 250-bu. hoppers, one having gate to up leg of main elevator and the other to down leg of short grain leg, and a fourth ear corn dump, feeding by drag to corn crusher in basement. Also in the basement is a 1½-ton vertical mixer served from two of the bins and discharging thru floor to a leg having 9 valves to bins and to overhead

truck-loading bins. From the basement a man-lift rises to top floor.

On the work floor is a 60-bu. hopper scale served from 4 bins and discharging into main elevator leg, a 27-in. attrition mill, four sackers served from cracked corn and meal bins and two sackers served from mixed feed bins. In the mixing room are three sackers for ground feed from three of the bins, a horizontal type pre-mixer and a 1-ton vertical mixer with sacker.

In the head house are a corn cleaner, distributor head with spouts to fifteen bins and car. Besides the two feed legs a 1,500-bu. per hour grain leg extends 60 ft. to head shaft with 3-way valves to two bins and attrition mill.

Each of the five large bins holds 1,050 bus., three 725 bus., two 400 bus. each, and there are 15 smaller bins.

The plant was designed and erected by the Gethmann Construction Co.

THE FOSTORIA Pressed Steel Corp., Fostoria, O., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that its Leray Para-Sphere has any property other than heat to kill insects.



New Tile Elevator, Office, Cob Burner and Warehouse of Farmers Elevator Co., at Alburnett, Ia.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THE egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships on Jan. 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than either a year ago or the 10-year average.—U.S.D.A.

HEGARI was found equal to corn for laying hens in a test by the Texas Agri. Exp. Station at Beeville. There was no significant difference in egg production or mortality. No hatchability tests were made.

TURKEY growers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England states have formed a turkey division of the N.E.P.P.C.O. A. L. Mackie of East Kingston, N. H., is pres., and J. C. Lambert, Jr., of Trenton, N. J., is sec'y.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Officers elected at the recent annual meeting of American Poultry Industries are: pres., Cliff D. Carpenter; first vice-pres., J. F. Peterson, Wadena, Minn.; second vice-pres., H. W. Davidson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; sec'y, E. B. Heaton, Chicago; treas., W. F. Pribe, Jr.; chairman of the board, W. W. Dayton, Omaha, Neb.

THE NUMBER of potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms Feb. 1 was 9 per cent less than a year ago. On Jan. 1 the number was about 10 per cent less than a year earlier which indicates that the relative disappearance of hens and pullets from flocks during January this year was less than last year.—U.S.D.A.

TURKEY GROWERS plan to raise 39,481,000 turkeys this year. This would be about 8 per cent more than the record crop of last year. Turkey producers in the West North Central states, who produced 29 per cent of the turkeys raised in 1944, plan an increase of 10 per cent this year. In the West, where 31 per cent of last year's crop was produced, the expected increase is 6 per cent.—U.S.D.A.

Choline in Poultry Nutrition

By L. C. NORRIS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University

In 1939 Jukes described a simplified ration for turkey poultts which produced a high incidence of perosis in spite of the addition of manganese sulfate up to a level of 0.4 per cent. The following year Hogan, Richardson and Patrick reported that the perosis which they occasionally observed in chicks, fed simplified rations containing an excess of manganese, was prevented by the addition of an alcohol extract of dried liver. Shortly afterwards Jukes presented evidence which showed that the type of perosis previously encountered in poultts was prevented by choline. He also observed that choline was growth-promoting under his experimental conditions.

PEROSIS PREVENTED.—In continuing work on perosis, Jukes found that choline prevented perosis and promoted growth in chicks fed a purified ration. The discovery that choline as well as manganese is necessary for the prevention of perosis in chicks has been confirmed by Hogan and associates, Hegsted and associates, Record and Bethke and others. In view of these results the factor in alcohol liver extract which Hogan, Richardson and Patrick found to be effective in preventing perosis in chicks was probably choline, since free choline is readily extracted from feedstuffs with alcohol.

METHIONINE.—Jukes also found that under his conditions betaine and the amino acid, methionine, compounds possessing some characteristics similar to choline in the nutrition of the rat, were neither growth-promoting nor antiperotic for poultts fed a simplified ration. Jukes and Welch discovered that betaine on the other hand had a moderate growth-promoting

effect on chicks, fed a purified ration somewhat deficient in methionine, but was without effect in preventing perosis. These results were confirmed by Almquist and Grau. McGinnis, Norris and Heuser also observed that betaine was ineffective in preventing perosis in chicks fed a purified ration but were unable to show that it had a growth-promoting effect. This discrepancy in results was believed by these investigators to be due to the higher methionine content of their purified ration.

In contrast to these findings McGinnis, Norris and Heuser found betaine to be as effective as choline in preventing perosis and in promoting growth in chicks fed a simplified ration containing some natural ingredients. In a later report confirming these results McGinnis and associates presented evidence that methionine likewise had antiperotic and growth-promoting properties when added to their simplified diet. Marvel and associates have also found that methionine will act as a substitute for choline in rations containing natural ingredients.

From these results, therefore, it is evident that both betaine and methionine function as growth-promoting and anti-perotic agents when included in rations containing natural ingredients. In purified rations, on the other hand, they are ineffective for these purposes, if the methionine content is adequate. When the methionine content is deficient, however, betaine exerts a moderate growth-promoting effect.

SYNTHESIS OF CHOLINE.—The results obtained by McGinnis, Morrie and Heuser, and Marvel and associates indicate that chlorine is required as such for the prevention of perosis and for maximum growth and that betaine or methionine when added to rations containing natural ingredients enable the chick to synthesize chlorine. This may be caused by an unidentified factor present in such rations which is necessary for chlorine synthesis or to the presence of a factor in purified rations which inhibits this.

GOOD GROWTH WITH FISH MEAL.—The fundamental work on the role of choline in poultry nutrition and the interrelationships of choline, betaine and methionine serve to explain in part at least why rations containing only soybean meal as the source of supplementary protein are improved by the addition of either choline, betaine, methionine or small amounts of animal protein. Almquist and associates reported that heated soybean protein is slightly deficient in methionine. Bethke obtained evidence that a chick ration composed chiefly of corn meal and soybean meal was greatly improved in growth-promoting properties by the inclusion of either choline, methionine, fish meal or wheat by-products. Slightly better results were obtained, however, by means of fish meal. Marvel and associates obtained as good results by supplementing a corn-soybean meal ration with either choline or methionine as with a normal ration, containing animal protein. Houser, Norris and McGinnis found that either choline, betaine or fish meal improved the growth of chicks fed rations composed largely of ground grains and soybean meal. However, in confirmation of Bethke's results, better growth was obtained with fish meal than with choline or betaine. A deficiency of either choline, betaine or methionine is, therefore, the cause in large part of the poorer results obtained when soybean meal is used as the only source of supplementary protein in poultry rations.

Reasonable agreement has been obtained in studies on the quantitative requirement of chicks and poultts for choline. Jukes found that the amount of choline effective for promoting growth and preventing perosis in chicks to be approximately 0.1 per cent. This finding has been confirmed by Hegsted and associates.

The amount of choline which Jukes originally used for the prevention of perosis and the

promotion of growth in poultts was 0.3 per cent. Later Jukes found that 0.2 per cent choline was completely effective for these in the nutrition of poultts while 0.1 per cent was ineffective. Evans recently reported that the choline requirement of poultts is between 0.18 per cent and 0.25 per cent choline and is probably 0.19 per cent.

Experimental work on the requirement of hens for choline has been conducted by Abbott and DeMasters. The addition of choline to a basal ration, composed chiefly of alcohol-extracted, polished rice, dried skim milk, necessary vitamins and minerals, increased egg production, reduced mortality and improved the condition of the hens. The amount of choline required to obtain these results was between 50 mg. and 75 mg. per hen per day or approximately 0.05 per cent to 0.08 per cent of the ration.

ADDITION TO RATION CONTAINING SOY MEAL.—The values obtained up to the present time on the quantitative choline requirements of poultry cannot be considered final in view of the relationships between choline, betaine and methionine. All poultry rations contain some methionine and also some of the amino acid, cystine, which spares methionine in protein formation. From preliminary results obtained here it is doubtful if they contain any significant amounts of betaine. Therefore the amount of choline required to make a poultry ration complete is determined by the amount of methionine and cystine contained in it. When the level of methionine in the ration is high enough to meet the needs for methionine in protein formation, for choline formation and for other necessary functions the present evidence indicates that little, if any, choline is required in the ration. When the ration contains soybean meal as the only source of supplementary protein, the addition of small amounts of choline may be necessary because of a partial deficiency of methionine.

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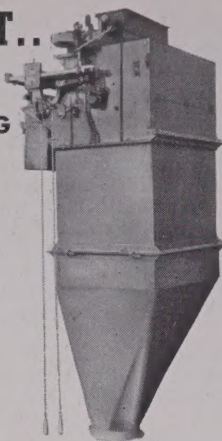
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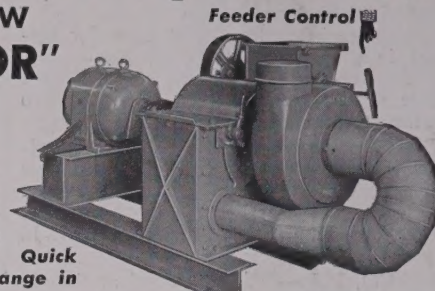
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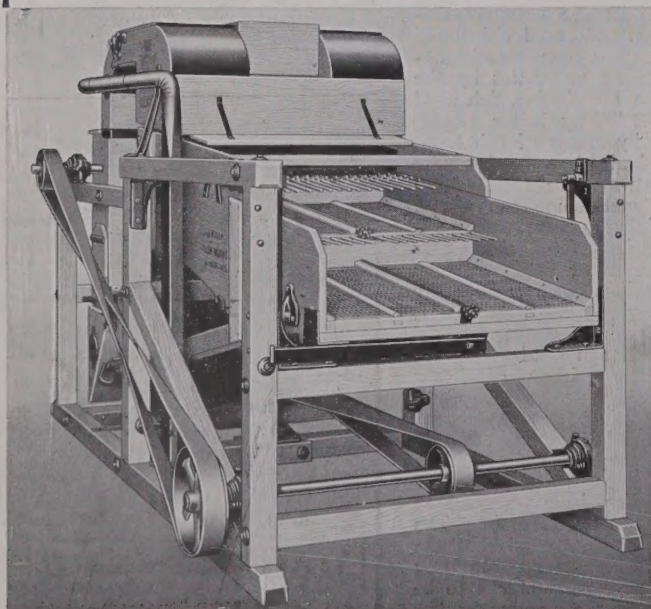
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